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Blast in Nicaragua Wounds Pastora, Kills 5 at Meeting

The Associated Press

LA PENCA, Nicaragua — Eden Pastora Gómez, the Nicaraguan guerrilla leader, was wounded and five persons were killed when a bomb exploded during a news conference at Mr. Pastora's jungle headquarters.

The explosion Wednesday night occurred about one mile (1.6 kilometers) from the Costa Rican border. Mr. Pastora's guerrilla forces have been fighting in the region against troops of Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government.

About 16 journalists were gathered on the second floor of Mr. Pastora's headquarters when the bomb went off. The explosives apparently had been planted in the building earlier.

(Among the journalists injured were Reid G. Miller, an Associated Press correspondent, who was treated for shrapnel wounds and burns; Susan Morgan, a British stringer for Newsweek magazine; William Cespedes, a Costa Rican working for United Press International; Gilberto Lopez, a Brazilian working for Agence France-Presse; Tony Avirgan, a free-lance U.S. television reporter; and two Danes, Peggy Guusum and Berit Hungun, whose employers were not known.)

Red Cross officials said 28 persons were injured. Sixteen were taken to a hospital in Quesada, Costa Rica.

Mr. Pastora, the 48-year-old leader of the Costa Rican-based Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, was taken to a clinic in San José. A clinic official said Mr. Pastora had first-degree and second-degree burns on his chest and had shrapnel in his face and legs. The official said Mr. Pastora was in satisfactory condition.

A spokesman for President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica, who is visiting Spain, said Mr. Monge had ordered that Mr. Pastora be placed under arrest as soon as he crossed the frontier from Nicaragua.

[But the Costa Rican security minister, Angel Edmundo Solana, denied that Mr. Pastora had been formally arrested. United Press International reported from San José. Mr. Solana said that "for humanity reasons he was permitted to enter the country, and for security reasons he is under custody." The government said it would "expel" Mr. Pastora as soon as he recovered from his wounds. UP reported.]

President Monge has sought to rid Costa Rica of military elements of the Nicaraguan exile community, saying they jeopardize his nation's neutrality.

Mr. Pastora, known as Commander Zero, was a hero of the Sandinist revolution in which the dictator Anastasio Somoza was de-

posed in 1979. Mr. Pastora became deputy defense minister after the revolution but broke with the Sandinists in 1981 because of their military ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

The bomb exploded Wednesday night as Mr. Pastora was starting a question-and-answer session. He had called a news conference to discuss reports that some of his Democratic Revolutionary Alliance troops had voted to join another group of rebels.

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United Press International
Eden Pastora Gómez, the Nicaraguan rebel leader, after explosion at news conference.

NATO to Aim for Better Soviet Ties

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Foreign ministers of the 16 NATO countries on Thursday ended a three-day discussion of Kremlin strategy and resolved to step up attempts to improve ties with the Soviet Union and its allies through talks, trade and military balance.

The ministers issued a six-page communiqué restating North Atlantic Treaty Organization policy of maintaining a strong defense while being open to negotiations with the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. They also issued a four-page statement on East-West relations.

"The purpose of the alliance is exclusively defensive," the statement said. "None of the weapons will ever be used except in response to attack."

The ministers said the Soviet Union had engaged in a huge military buildup threatening Western security, but they said the NATO allies were "convinced that there exist areas where common interests should prevail."

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, said the meeting had been "of immense significance

for the cause of peace and value of freedom."

President Ronald Reagan delivered brief remarks in the White House Rose Garden after a meeting with the NATO ministers. Mr. Reagan said improved relations between the West and the Soviet Union were vital to the cause of peace.

"We all recognize there is no more important consideration than the development of a better working relationship with the Soviet Union, one marked by greater cooperation and understanding and leading to stable, secure and peaceful relations," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan is to make an urgent new appeal to the Soviet Union to open a peaceful dialogue with the United States, but he will offer no fresh proposals to break the deadlock in arms control talks, a senior White House official said Thursday. Reuters reported from Washington.

Mr. Reagan's planned overture to ease Soviet-U.S. tensions would come in time to the Irish parliament on Monday, the official said.

The president, who flies Friday to Ireland, will expand on the theme when he speaks during D-Day ceremonies Wednesday on the Normandy beaches.

The official, who briefed reporters on the Reagan trip on condition he was not identified, said Mr. Reagan would say there could be a reconciliation between Moscow and Washington just as the allies became friends with West Germany after World War II.

There is a consensus in the Pentagon that "it's the Soviets' turn" to take military action in the Gulf now that the United States has provided them with 400 shoulder-fired Stingers, extra fuel tanks for their F-15 fighters and four U.S.-manned aerial tankers to allow

them to maintain round-the-clock patrols, the senior official said.

The Saudis are also buying more than 1,000 U.S. A9L air-to-air missiles, which allow an F-15 to fire head-on at an enemy plane so that it does not have to maneuver behind it to aim a heat-seeking missile at its exhaust.

The Pentagon spokesman, Michael Burch, said Kuwait's request was passed on through the U.S. Embassy there and that a 15-member U.S. military team was now in the country assessing Kuwait's defense needs.

"Informally, they have approached our government about the availability of Stingers," he said. "We don't want to ship and supply them with something they can't use. We've got to wait for the review to see what their needs are."

On Wednesday, Pentagon sources revealed the Kuwaiti request for an unspecified number of Stingers. According to a Pentagon official, the Kuwaitis were "told that they need to formalize their request" before any action can be taken.

"I guess they feel just as vulnerable" as the Saudis to Iraqi and Iranian warplanes that have attacked Gulf shipping in recent weeks, the official said.

He noted that the Saudis have been sharing with Kuwait military intelligence gleaned from U.S. Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) planes assigned to Saudi Arabia.

A senior Pentagon official said Wednesday that "the Saudis have a responsibility to protect Kuwait's interests. The Saudi responsibility is regional self-defense."

It is not clear, however, whether that viewpoint would preclude emergency U.S. military sales to Kuwait.

[Kuwait declined comment Thursday on the reports that it had asked to buy the Stingers, Reuters reported from Kuwait. The Kuwait News Agency said an official source in the Defense Ministry declined any comment on the missiles, but confirmed that the U.S. military delegation was in Kuwait.]

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Kuwait Asks to Buy U.S. Stinger Missiles

By Rick Arkinson
and Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Kuwait has formally asked the United States to provide it with Stinger anti-aircraft missiles such as those sold earlier this week to Saudi Arabia, a Defense Department official said Thursday.

The Pentagon spokesman, Michael Burch, said Kuwait's request was passed on through the U.S. Embassy there and that a 15-member U.S. military team was now in the country assessing Kuwait's defense needs.

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Algeria	6,800 Dz. Israel	15,000 Norway	4,000 N.Z.
Bahrain	6,600 Dz. Jordan	1,800 Dz. Portugal	3,700 Italy
Belarus	40 B.F.	500 Dz. Greece	4,500 Italy
Canada	C. 51,200	1,000 Dz. Rep. of Ireland	70 P.
Cyprus	6,000 Mts.	1,000 Dz. Lebanon	100 Pers.
Denmark	7,000 D.M.	1,000 Dz. Sweden	2,200 S.Y.
Egypt	1,000 F.P.	1,000 Dz. Turkey	1,200 D.M.
Finland	6,500 D.	100 Dz. Tunisia	1,200 Dm.
France	2,200 D.M.	350 Dz. U.A.E.	1,200 D.M.
Greece	4,500 D.	500 Dz. Morocco	1,200 D.M.
Greece	1,200 D.	2,000 Dz. Netherlands	1,200 D.M.
Greece	115 Dz. Nigeria	100 K. Yugoslavia	1,200 D.M.

Vaccine for Chicken Pox Called Effective in Study

By Cristine Russell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An experimental vaccine against chicken pox has been found to be effective and safe in tests on nearly 1,000 children, researchers in Pennsylvania have reported.

"I do foresee this being used on all children as a routine immunization," Dr. Robert E. Weibel, the University of Pennsylvania pediatrician who led the study, said in a report published Wednesday.

Additional studies will be needed to determine the new vaccine's long-term risks and benefits before it is ready for widespread use, he said.

Dr. Weibel and scientists with Merck, Sharp and Dohme Research Laboratories, a West Point, Pennsylvania, company that is developing the vaccine in the United States, predicted that it could take up to two years to conduct follow-up studies before the drug can be marketed for routine use.

In addition to its immediate effects, chicken pox can have a long-term impact. It is caused by the varicella-zoster virus, a member of the family of herpes viruses that can lie dormant in the body for years and be reactivated in later life. Chicken pox in childhood has been linked to the development, usually after age 30, of herpes zoster, a painful nervous system infection more commonly known as shingles.

The new experimental chicken pox vaccine uses a live but weakened form of the virus from the "Oka strain

Europe Plays Down Gulf Crisis to Avoid Military Involvement

By Michael Dobbs
and Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Anxious to avoid any new military intervention in the Middle East, Western European countries have reacted cautiously to the escalation of fighting in the Gulf and have played down the threat to their oil supplies.

While the United States has had consultations on a military level with Britain and France on possible contingency plans for the Gulf, the allies seem more concerned with restraining the Reagan administration from taking military action, according to U.S. and foreign officials.

The allies' reluctance to contemplate active military involvement reflects a belief that, while the situation in the Gulf has clearly deteriorated over the last few weeks, the war between Iran and Iraq remains a regional conflict.

According to one well-placed U.S. source in London, Western Europeans appear concerned that the White House might use some incident in the war as a pretext for striking at Iran.

French officials seemed determined to avoid a repeat of the experience in Beirut where Western Euro-

pean contingents to the multinational peacekeeping force became identified in the eyes of some local factions with U.S. foreign policy aims in Lebanon.

The upsurge in attacks on ships in the Gulf has been followed particularly closely by France's Socialist government, Iraq's second largest supplier of arms after the Soviet Union. The Iraqi Air Force is believed to have made use of five Super-Etendard jet fighters purchased last October in its attacks on shipping near the Iranian oil terminal on Kharg Island.

Despite the escalation of the conflict, French officials have confirmed that they have maintained arms sales to Baghdad, including the delivery of Mirage F-1 fighters capable of firing the highly destructive surface-striking Exocet missiles also used by the Super-Etendards. The arms deliveries have been justified in Paris as helping to restore the balance in the Gulf war and to avoid the risk of the spread of Islamic fundamentalism that might follow an Iraqi collapse.

According to the Institute for Strategic Studies in London, France has supplied Iraq with 150 combat helicopters, Roland anti-aircraft missiles and at least 100 tanks. Before the latest deliveries, the Iraqi Air Force was equipped with around 40 Mirage F-1 fighters equipped with Magic missiles.

In a recent radio interview, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson reacted to suggestions that the French arms

sales had helped Iraq extend the war zone by recalling that Iran had already imposed a blockade against Iraqi oil exports through the Gulf.

Mr. Cheysson insisted that the attacks on shipping in the Gulf had not yet had a serious impact on the world oil market, despite earlier predictions of a cutoff in oil exports. This view was echoed at a news conference by Michel Pequignot, the president of France's largest oil company, Elf-Aquitaine, who said that the situation in the Gulf was being overemphasized.

France receives roughly 30 percent of its oil from the Gulf, making it one of the Western countries most dependent on the region after Japan and Italy. Britain, an oil producer itself, does not rely on Gulf oil.

While French strategists acknowledge that the Gulf conflict could deteriorate in the short term, particularly if Iran launches its long-awaited "decisive offensive" during the feast of Ramadan in June, they do not foresee circumstances that would justify Western intervention. Experts at the Defense Ministry regard the Saudi Air Force, equipped with F-15s and aided by AWACS early warning aircraft, as more than a match for the seriously depleted Iranian Air Force.

"Everybody should remain quiet and collected about the whole business, without the kind of saber-rattling we saw in Beirut, which ended with the precipi-

tate withdrawal of American and British forces. The American performance in Beirut makes them less credible this time," remarked a French military specialist.

Dominique Moisi, the associate director of the French Institute for International Relations, believes that in extreme circumstances France would be prepared to intervene militarily in the Gulf while taking care to distance itself politically from U.S. actions. But he noted that Western Europeans were much less concerned today about possible disruption of oil markets than after the first Arab oil embargo 10 years ago.

European military sources said that there were differences with Washington over the so-called "rules of engagement" that would apply if joint military action was required. These rules provide guidelines for military forces on various hypothetical situations such as whether allied jet fighters would be allowed to pursue attacking Iranian jets over Iranian territory.

The impression gained from talks with European military specialists is that if the French and British did get involved alongside the United States, each country would insist on operating under its own rules of engagement. Such an arrangement might allow the Europeans to distance themselves from any U.S. action they viewed as too aggressive.

WORLD BRIEFS

German Employers Maintain Lockout

FRANKFURT (AP) — Employers in Hesse state said Thursday they would continue to lock out 26,300 automobile workers while appealing a ruling that the lockout is illegal.

On Wednesday, a Frankfurt labor court had ordered the employers' association to withdraw its lockout order by June 6 or face a fine of 500,000 Deutsche marks (\$185,000). Employers appealed the ruling and a higher labor court was expected to make a decision next Monday.

Friedrich Pepler, head of the Hesse employers' association, said the lockouts at 16 plants would continue meanwhile. The 18-day-old strike, for a 35-hour week, and the layoffs and lockouts that have ensued have idled 350,000 workers throughout West Germany.

U.S. Jails 13 Said to Plot Against Haiti

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Thirteen men have been arrested in an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the Haitian government, U.S. Attorney John Volz announced Thursday.

He said the arrests climaxed an investigation in which an undercover customs agent posed as a millionaire and agreed to provide weapons and a training site for 150 men on an island in the Mississippi River.

Mr. Volz said the plan had no connection to an aborted 1981 scheme to invade the island of Dominica, which was broken up in the same manner and in the same general area.

Two Killed in Sikh-Hindu Violence

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Two people were killed Thursday in continuing violence between Sikhs and Hindus in the northwest Indian state of Punjab and government officials said they expected more trouble when the Sikhs' political party, the Akali Dal, begins a new civil disobedience campaign Sunday.

In the northern Himalayan state of Jammu and Kashmir, one person was killed and 50 injured Thursday as Moslem students fought police. The demonstrators were protesting the recent Hindu-Moslem riots in the Bomby area.

Police said the death toll in 12 days of rioting around Bombay had risen to 258 as victims died of injuries, mostly stab wounds.

Israeli Court Puts Off Settler Decision

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — A Jerusalem district court postponed a decision Thursday over whether to postpone demolishing 24 Jewish settlers charged with membership in an anti-Arab underground network until the end of legal proceedings against them.

Their answer was no, Mr. Samaranach said as he left Moscow after a visit lasting less than 24 hours. The authorities turned down Mr. Samaranach's request to put his bid directly to President Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Mr. Samaranach,

a former Spanish ambassador to Moscow, said he had come armed with new arguments to counter Soviet complaints about inadequate security at the Los Angeles Games. Mr. Samaranach said his talks had dealt only with the Los Angeles Olympics and that there had been no discussion of the 1988 Games, which are scheduled to be held in Seoul.

Eleven Communists have joined the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Games, alleging violations of the Olympic Charter and inadequate security. The deadline for entries is on Saturday, but Mr. Samaranach said he would have been willing to extend this if the Soviet Union had asked for more time.

Mr. Samaranach met with the Soviet Union's top sports official, Marat Gramov, when he was received Thursday morning by Nikolai V. Talyzin, a deputy prime minister.

"I think we have been received in

the Soviet Union at the level that

they think they have to deal with

this problem," Mr. Samaranach said.

Pessimistic about his chances for

success when he arrived on

Wednesday, Mr. Samaranach had

said: "Up to the last minute, I will

try." As he departed, he said: "To-

day, there is no hope."

Mr. Gramov, who is chairman of

the Soviet National Olympic Com-

mittee, accompanied Mr. Samar-

an to the airport, but made no

comment.

Primo Nebiolo of Italy, the presi-

dent of the Summer Olympics

Sports Federations, denied that the

venue of the 1988 games might be

changed to avoid further boycott

problems.

Mr. Nebiolo also said that while

the Soviet Union and its allies were

organizing a series of important

sports events for the summer, these

could not be considered parallel

Olympics.

Despite the boycott, Peter V. Ue-

beroth, president of the Los Ange-

les Olympic Organizing Commit-

tee, said on Tuesday that a record

132 countries had announced their

intention to participate in the

games.

Dozens Injured in Panama Violence

PANAMA CITY (AP) — Dozens of persons were injured when the police stormed the headquarters of Panama's main opposition party to disperse demonstrators protesting the May 6 election of Nicolas Ardito Barletta as president, witnesses said.

The violence coincided with a ceremony Wednesday at the nearby Legislative Palace, where Mr. Barletta, the military-backed candidate, was officially designated president-elect. He is to take office Oct. 11.

More than 100 persons were arrested at the headquarters of the Democratic Opposition Alliance. However, all but 20 were released by Wednesday night, witnesses said. But spokesman for Panama's police and military said no more than about 35 persons were arrested and that all but a few were released almost immediately. Security force officials declined comment on how many people were injured.

The violence erupted when a handful of demonstrators burned a government vehicle about a block from the headquarters.

U.S. May Ban Smoking on Flights

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board, reversing a decision made two months ago, tentatively agreed Thursday to ban smoking on all commercial airline flights of less than two hours, a ruling affecting 85 percent to 90 percent of all domestic U.S. flights.

A final vote was scheduled for June 14, with three of the five board members indicating they favor the ban, which has been strongly opposed by the airline industry.

The CAB has been debating the smoking issue for more than a decade, and has rejected a prohibition of smoking on flights at least four other times. Last year, the board proposed a ban on cigarette smoking on short flights, but then backed off and decided to prohibit smoking only on planes of fewer than 30 seats.

Debate on Cabinet Opens in Lebanon

BEIRUT (WP) — Artillery duels and rocket exchanges broke out at sunset Thursday, but a brief parliamentary session went smoothly earlier in the day when Prime Minister Rashid Karim of Lebanon opened discussion on his new cabinet of national unity.

Mr. Karim said this "last chance" cabinet could end the Israeli occupation, restore peace and institute changes that would strike a balance between Moslem and Christian representation.

The unicameral legislature is expected to grant the nine-member cabinet its vote of confidence, although the last two days of preparations have been marred by kidnappings among rival Christian and Moslem groups.

Habré Would Resign to Bring Peace

PARIS (AP) — President Hissene Habré of Chad said in an interview broadcast Wednesday that he was prepared to resign if convinced that this could end the war in his country.

French television said the interview was taped two days earlier in Chad's capital, Ndjamena. Mr. Habré said he was not opposed to "any perspective, any occasion and any road" to restore peace.

Former President Goukouni Oueddeï, who leads Libyan-backed rebel forces that occupy the northern half of Chad, has offered to renounce his claim to power in favor of an unspecified "third man" if it could end the conflict.

For the Record

British ferries across the Channel were halted Thursday, the second day of a 48-hour strike called by the National Union of Seamen. French and Belgian ships were still operating. The strike is in protest over the government's plan to sell British Rail's share in the Sealink ferry by the end of next month. (Reuters)

A member of the Helsinki Watch group in the Ukraine, Oleksa Tychij, has died in a Soviet prison camp from stomach cancer, the Roman Catholic news agency, KATHIRESSA, said Wednesday in Vienna. Mr. Tychij was imprisoned in 1977 for co-founding a group to monitor human rights abuses in the Ukraine. (UPI)

President Raúl Alfonsín's government proposed legislation Wednesday that would result in the release of about two-thirds of Argentina's 82 political prisoners. The bill was presented on the 25th day of a hunger strike by 33 political prisoners in Buenos Aires. (Reuters)

A major underground nuclear test, carrying the explosive force of 20,000 to 150,000 tons of TNT, was carried out Thursday at the Nevada Test Site, officials said. (AP)

Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet president, met Thursday with Vice President Rifat al-Assad of Syria, head of a delegation visiting the Soviet Union this week. Tass news agency said. No details were reported on the meeting held on the final day of the Syrian visit. (AP)

Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor, called Thursday in Beijing for a formal agreement between the superpowers to halt the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, including Soviet SS-20s. The chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party was invited here by the Chinese Communist Party. (AP)

A federal appeals court in Chicago has overturned a 1982 jury award of \$18 million against United Airlines for age discrimination against 112 pilots and flight engineers. It said Wednesday that United was entitled to a new trial because the judge gave erroneous instructions to the jury. (AP)

A gunman killed Manuel Bustillo, 54, a leading Mexican political columnist who wrote articles denouncing official corruption and crime. Mexico City police said Wednesday. (UPI)



FAREWELL IN LISBON — Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha of South Africa was seen off by Prime Minister Mário Soares and his wife Thursday as he ended his visit to Portugal. He flew to Geneva on the second leg of his seven-nation tour of Europe.

Nuclear Arsenals Are Growing, Study Says

The Associated Press

LONDON — A new study says it should be assumed that India, South Africa and Israel have small nuclear arsenals and that 11 other countries have the potential to test and produce such weapons before the turn of the century.

The 41 signers included the former Solidarity spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, and two leading regional activists, Antoni Tarczynski and Antoni Pustekiewicz. Most of them were detained for some time when martial law was imposed in December 1981.

The study, published Thursday, was made by Dr. Paul Rogers, a senior lecturer in peace studies at Bradford University.

Mr. Rogers said that of the three small arsenals, it should be assumed that Israel's is the most sophisticated.

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Unlike the more common total eclipses, an annular eclipse occurs when the moon is farther from the Earth than normal, making it seem smaller in the sky and unable to cover the sun completely. A small ring of the sun remains visible.

"I see Venus!" shouted Michael Watson,

Other countries that could test and produce nuclear weapons between now and the turn of the century were listed as Pakistan, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Taiwan, Iraq, Iran, Libya, South Korea, Nigeria and Chile.

Mr. Rogers said his information came from research institutes, technical journals and personal contacts with government officials.

The report said that a new race was in progress between the two nuclear superpowers. U.S. strategic warhead numbers were listed as 10,726, including 1,500 deployed in the last two years. Soviet warhead strength was given as 8,087, but the report said Soviet systems tended to be larger and more destructive.

Several hundred students came out to watch and mingle. Jeff McBride, 14, an eighth-grader, had brought a welder's helmet to school with him, having been warned that blindness could result from looking at the eclipse. "This is the day," he said with anticipation.

When it was over, the Canadians broke out a case of champagne they had brought and celebrated their good luck in getting such a good celestial show.

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Duarte Reportedly to Separate Army and Security Commands

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The president-elect of El Salvador plans to separate the command of the regular army and the country's three security forces, according to Salvadoran officials.

President-elect José Napoleón Duarte, who will be sworn in Friday, wants to make the move to bring the security forces more directly under his control, the officials said.

In addition, they said, Mr. Duarte will have a special investigation unit that will come under the command of the presidency to look into human rights abuses in the military. The force, which will eventually number more than 20, will be trained by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The three security forces have been at the center of U.S. concerns about death squad activities in the armed forces. In the last six months, the intelligence directors of two of the forces and their commanders have been transferred.

The security forces have operated as nearly autonomous organizations. However, there has recently been an effort to bring them under closer control. The new directors are known as political conservatives without ties to the far right.

The 10,000-member security forces will be under the command of Colonel Reynaldo López Nuña, now National Police director, the officials said. They said the colonel would be a deputy minister of defense in charge of security forces.

The colonel, who is also a lawyer, won recognition last month when he negotiated the safe release of 73 hostages held in a supermarket by leftist insurgents.

General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova will remain as minister of defense and command the 29,000-member regular army, the officials said, and the deputy de-

fense minister and chief of staff have also been asked to stay on.

The officials said the rest of the cabinet would be dominated by the Christian Democrats and the Democratic Action Party, which signed a pact with the new president last month. As expected, there are no representatives from the far-right Nationalist Republican Alliance.

Duarte Seeks Broader Base

Robert J. McCutcheon of *The Washington Post* reported:

Mr. Duarte plans to fill important cabinet positions with ministers acceptable to the business community and armed forces in a bid for support from those institutions, according to political sources in San Salvador.

Mr. Duarte is reaching outside his Christian Democratic Party to try to broaden its political base.

While the cabinet has yet to be announced, Christian Democratic sources said, Mr. Duarte intended to select two political independents and a member of a small, pro-business party for the Foreign Ministry and two key economics ministries.

Mr. Duarte plans to select relatively uncontroversial figures for the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Planning, Economics and the Treasury, party sources said.

He is also planning two partisan appointments: the Christian Democratic Party secretary-general, Julio Rey Prendes, as minister of the presidency, and Vice President-elect Rodolfo Castillo Claramunt as interior minister.

The armed forces were expected to be satisfied with the planned choice of a lawyer, Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, as foreign minister, the party sources said. Mr. Tenorio is an independent sympathetic to the Christian Democrats.

The business community was expected to be satisfied with Mr. Duarte's planned choices of moderates for three important economics ministries. They are the following:

On Friday, Mr. Shultz will join President Ronald Reagan on his 10-day European visit.

Embassy in Tokyo Shoots Down Request for Wick's Armored Limo

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Embassy in Japan, in polite but unmistakable tones, sent word that when Charles Z. Wick arrived in Tokyo this week he would not be met by an armored limousine.

The embassy also wired the U.S. Department confidentially that the Japanese would not provide the director of the U.S. Information Agency with a police escort.

Requests had been received from Washington for both.

"Regrettably, the post does not have an armored limousine nor are any known to exist on the rental market," said the return cable reportedly signed by the U.S. ambassador, Mike Mansfield. An unarmored vehicle was provided for Mr. Wick.

The cable said that the Japanese police did not intend to provide security support for the Wick visit unless a specific threat developed, and added: "There is no known threat to Mr. Wick in Japan."

An agency spokesman said Wednesday that Mr. Wick's office had not requested the armored car nor any other security precautions in Japan. Details of Mr. Wick's security are determined by the State Department, he said.

He called the published reports "much ado about nothing" and said "someone is just trying to embarrass Mr. Wick."

State Department sources said that at agency behest the State Department is providing four armed bodyguards on Mr.

traveling officials other than Secretary of State George P. Shultz, sources said.

A diplomatic official said the State Department could not refuse Mr. Wick's requests for bodyguards because he was a longtime friend of President Ronald Reagan.

"The relationship between Wick and the president is the sole reason for his protection," the official said. "There's a little paranoia involved. He perceives himself, because of his relationship with the president, to be in more danger than you or I might perceive him to be."

The cable from the embassy to Washington said Mr. Wick's guards would have to check their weapon in airplane luggage or at the U.S. Embassy because carrying handguns by non-Japanese police authorities is against the law in Japan. The Japanese say the law applies to U.S. protective agents.

The cable also warned that walkie-talkies were banned in Japan.

A second cable directed from the embassy to Washington dealt rather tersely with an apparent request that Mr. Wick's guards be picked up at the airport, which is about two hours outside Tokyo.

"Embassy unable to provide transportation on your arrival... Please take airport limousine to Tokyo Central Air Terminal, cost yen 2,500 [about \$11] and taxi to Hotel Okura, cost yen 2,000 [about \$9]. Currency exchange is available at Narita Airport."

Except, in special circumstances, the State Department does not offer such protection to Mr.

House Moves to Overhaul Contracting at Pentagon

The Associated Press

NOTTINGHAM, England — Harold Cottam, 93, the wireless operator whose relay of the first news of the Titanic disaster in 1912 helped save more than 700 people aboard the doomed British liner, died here Wednesday.

Mr. Cottam was wireless operator on the British liner, Carpathia, steaming about 58 miles (93 kilometers) from the Titanic when he received the initial distress call. The luxury liner hit an iceberg on its maiden voyage and sank April 14, 1912. Of the 2,224 people on board, 1,513 died.

Other deaths:

Maurice Gryfogol, 55, president of the European section of the World Jewish Congress, Wednesday at his home in Toulouse, France. George R. Pearkes, 96, Canadian defense minister from 1957 to 1960, Wednesday in Victoria, British Columbia. In World War I, Mr. Pearkes won a Victoria Cross as an officer in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

DEATH NOTICE

KEVIN FARRELL died in Paris Saturday, May 26. A service will be held at the Église de Saint-Germain-des-Prés on Monday, June 4 at 10:00 a.m.

Authorization bill for fiscal 1985 pending are new challenges to the MX nuclear missiles and other nuclear weapons before the measure is approved and sent to the Senate.

The spare parts proposal was authored by Representative Berkley W. Bedell, Democrat of Iowa, and came after a series of disclosures last year that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has described as "horror stories."

Mr. Bedell's bill would let any manufacturer sell parts to the Pentagon, rather than those firms on the Defense Department's "qualified suppliers" list.

The House voted, 324-75, Wednesday night to open bidding to any manufacturer and to ban sellers from offering the items at inflated prices.

The decision came as the House opened a third week of work on a record \$285-billion Pentagon au-

thorization bill for fiscal 1985. Pending are new challenges to the MX nuclear missiles and other nuclear weapons before the measure is approved and sent to the Senate.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Three Interlocked Issues

Why, you ask, should the American president and his six colleagues from the other industrial powers continue to bicker with those annual summit meetings? The last two produced mainly bad temper and recriminations. Have they not become a ritual of lofty promises to do great things for the world economy, followed by epidemic amnesia?

The answer is yes, and early indications for this year's summit meeting to be held in London next week, are that none of the seven experienced politicians is going to arrive with any very high hopes for large achievements there. But still the exercise is worth the trouble.

It is one of the few occasions on which these seven people are compelled to confer on the state of the world's economic affairs — and it is their seven countries that dominate and guide those affairs. Only the people at the top of these seven governments can take the issues away from the specialists and make the conclusions among them that policy requires.

There are three urgent subjects with which this London meeting ought to deal. It probably will not do much with them, but here they are:

First, there is the gigantic debt of the less rich countries, about half of it concentrated in Latin America. European and Japanese banks are deeply involved in this lending, as are U.S. banks, and governments in Western Europe and Japan have a responsibility to work with

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who Humiliates Poland?

In Communist tyrannies, laws are harsh for all, but not for the state. For a bold example, consider a remarkable article in Poland's party paper, Trybuna Ludu, assailing four lawyers for taking their job too seriously. They have been accused of trying too hard to acquit political defendants, for forgetting that Polish justice serves society and its highest organizational formation, the state. "To make the lesson plain, that high organizational formation has crudely framed one of the lawyers."

Maciej Bednarkiewicz is known in Warsaw courts for trying to hold the military regime accountable to Polish law. One client was the mother of a 19-year-old son whose death while in police custody ignited a protest march by 20,000 people. The lawyer also represented a church whose sanctuary was violated by a police raid. He was one of a team defending 11 Solidarity leaders who have been detained for two years without trial or charges.

Mr. Bednarkiewicz is a practicing Catholic. In his mid-40s, he lived in a home cluttered with books with his wife, Ewa, an art historian, and 12-year-old son. He was arrested there in January, charged with sheltering a deserter from the special riot police, the ZOMO.

He is alleged to have offered the deserter

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Tehran Challenges the Saudis

The Iranians need to be given a rebuff. The opportunity has arisen with their sinking of Kuwaiti and Saudi ships. It is for the Saudis and their Gulf friends to seize it.

It is time for the Saudis, especially, to put their muscle where their mouth is. For years they have been buying off all and Arab sundry — including Iran's friends the Syrians; Palestinians of many a hue; almost every sort of Lebanese — in the hope of keeping out of the world's troubles. The cumberbund royal consensus in Riyadh has expected love and courage from the Americans, but when the Americans have taken risks and goaded the Saudis have often been the first to turn their backs. Now is their moment to show that they have the courage of their convictions.

— The Economist (London).

A Good Report for U.S. Editors

"Overall, editors, we like your newspapers," that was the good news for the American press in a national readership survey, "Relating to Readers in the '80s" released this month by the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The report, written by Ruth Clark, head of Clark, Martine & Bartolomeo, Inc., found a substantial improvement in reader approval from a similar study done in 1978.

"In 1984," the report said, "people depend on their newspapers for facts that they think they must have. Much more than in the late 1970s, they appear to be looking beyond their personal and immediate concerns to the realities of the increasingly complex world. The years of recession, inflation and unemployment, along with a growing awareness of the danger of nuclear war, have transformed what used to be a narrowly self-involved audience into a far more sophisticated, cosmopolitan group." Readers generally feel "there is really

no substitute for a newspaper every day." But while readers feel newspapers are here to stay, despite video competition, and are "one of the biggest bargains there are these days," they have plenty of suggestions for improvement.

They want hard news — not merely local, but also national and international — and feel they are not always getting all categories. They want more news about "business, consumerism, health and health care, the environment, family, children, education. They are not much interested, however, in more personal advice columns, club and organizational news, weddings and engagement reports." Some groups feel left out. "Young people, working women and members of minority groups do not feel that they are receiving enough attention in the newspapers they read. Black readers complain that reporters come around only when there is trouble in the black community."

— *Oneidaian Sam Zagoria, writing in The Washington Post.*

Why This Poor Salesmanship?

Americans, who are the world's best when it comes to advertising hamburgers and body lotions, are incredibly inept at selling their policies. The Soviet Union gets more propaganda mileage out of its policies than we do.

The current hassle over the Summer Olympic Games, for example, has been reduced to a tit-for-tat standoff. Somehow we have failed to get across the point that we were responding in 1980 to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, while they were reacting to a fear of mass defection by their athletes.

Why cannot we get this point across? Why do we fail continually to point out that America's basic problem is stemming the flow of people trying to come here, while Russia's is to keep its own people from leaving? Why is this so if the Soviet Union is a better place to live?

— *The Newport (Rhode Island) Daily News.*

FROM OUR JUNE 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Veterans Parade in New York

WASHINGTON — Beautiful weather favored the celebration of Memorial Day not only in New York but generally throughout the country. It was moderately warm here, and the sky was scarcely flecked with clouds until late in the afternoon when Mayor McClellan reviewed a parade in which about fourteen thousand people participated. Though not more than 2,500 were veterans of the Civil War, there were many Grand Army posts. The appearance of the veterans excited demonstrations of sympathy. Some of them were scarcely able to walk, yet refused to admit their inability to parade. Many dropped out from fatigue and some rode in carriages which picked up the worn-out stragglers. Many battle flags of the posts were carried by grandsons of the veterans.

1934: U.S. House Passes Silver Act

WASHINGTON — The Silver Purchase Act of 1934, which would make silver one-fourth of the metallic base behind currency and authorize the President to purchase the metal in the domestic and world markets to achieve that ratio, was passed by the House (on May 31) by a vote of 262-67. The measure was sent immediately to the Senate, where its passage is expected next week. Passage in the House came after the Republicans attacked the proposal as opposed to sound-money principles and after they had lost by a vote of 268 to 70 a move to recommit the measure to committee. G.O.P. spokesmen contended that the bill merely was designed to meet the demands of mining, speculative and other groups interested in profiting from silver holdings.

The trip I had originally tried to schedule for March was rescheduled with "nyet problem" for June. Now, after innumerable calls, it has been "postponed" indefinitely. Explained my contact: "There are so many journalists who want to go at this time, we cannot make for you such a wonderful trip right now."

Here we get into the foreign policy part of the story. From my thoroughly trivial report, I got a sense of how indirectly the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. deal with each other. I also learned something about the nature of negotiating in a time of mistrust. After my "nyet for now," I immediately discounted the official ex-

The Starting Gun Is Primed For a Race to Control Space

By Flora Lewis

COLORADO SPRINGS — If the United States goes ahead with planned testing and production of anti-satellite weapons — ASATs — this will be the command center for using them. The surprisingly ordinary-looking buildings set deep in the gutted inards of Cheyenne Mountain are no longer just the headquarters of NORAD, the North American Aerospace Defense Command, whose job is to give immediate warning of any incoming attacks. The site also houses the little-known Air Force Space Command, which is not yet two years old but is growing fast. It is soon to have its own headquarters and operations center nearby.

The site already crowded with military satellites. The most important are in very high orbit, far beyond the current reach of either side's ASATs. But those satellites will be endangered if both sides keep going, and they are crucial to verifying arms control, warning of attack and identifying its source, assuring navigation and communications in time of crisis.

Anti-satellite weapons provide no defense for those vital eyes and ears. Satellites are vulnerable, although they can be made better able to survive. They are not weapons, but they can guide Earth-based weapons.

Sponsors of American ASATs want them to destroy Soviet satellites that can target U.S. ships and planes — that is, to attack in time of crisis and to respond fit for war in case the Russians attack American satellites. Critics point out that the United States relies more on its satellites than the Russians do on theirs, and stands to lose more than it could gain in an exchange.

The crux of the immediate question is this: The Soviet Union has a satellite-killer, admittedly crude but probably capable of knocking out some American satellites in low orbit. Should the United States go ahead with its superior but not fully tested system so as to be one up, for now? Or, on the contrary, should the United States investigate Soviet offers for talks on dismantling

its weapon and banning all interference with satellites? A treaty would also head off most current ideas for the Star Wars concept of shooting down missiles from space. Some ASAT techniques are crucial to Star Wars plans.

If there are no talks and no agreement, both sides will press ahead. Eventually that will turn over the existing SALT-1 treaty against anti-ballistic missiles and with it any hope for maintaining let alone advancing, missile arms control.

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Anti-satellite weapons provide no defense for those vital eyes and ears. Satellites are vulnerable, although they can be made better able to survive. They are not weapons, but they can guide Earth-based weapons.

Sponsors of American ASATs want them to destroy Soviet satellites that can target U.S. ships and planes — that is, to attack in time of crisis and to respond fit for war in case the Russians attack American satellites. Critics point out that the United States relies more on its satellites than the Russians do on theirs, and stands to lose more than it could gain in an exchange.

The crux of the immediate question is this:

The Soviet Union has a satellite-killer, admittedly crude but probably capable of knocking out some American satellites in low orbit. Should the United States go ahead with its superior but not fully tested system so as to be one up, for now? Or, on the contrary, should the United States investigate Soviet offers for talks on dismantling

its weapon and banning all interference with satellites? A treaty would also head off most current ideas for the Star Wars concept of shooting down missiles from space. Some ASAT techniques are crucial to Star Wars plans.

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U.S.
Relation
Unheal

U.S. Reopens Mission In Manchuria, 35 Years After Consul's Ordeal

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

SHENYANG, China — Thirty-five years after the last U.S. consul here was taken prisoner by Chinese Communist troops, accused of espionage and held hostage for more than a year, the United States has reopened its consulate general in Manchuria.

Both U.S. and Chinese officials chose, in speeches Wednesday to mark the establishment of the new consulate in Shenyang, to emphasize the desire of their countries for closer ties, particularly in commerce and technology. They tacitly overlooked the ordeal of Angus I. Ward, the last U.S. consul-general in Mukden, as Shenyang was then called.

J.H. Hall, the new consul-general, said that the United States hoped that its new outpost in industrial Shenyang would open northeast China, one of the country's most important economic regions.

With a population of more than 90 million and 40 percent of China's heavy industry, Manchuria's provinces of Lisoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang rank just after the Beijing, Shanghai and Canton areas in economic importance to the United States.

Shenyang is the site of the third

U.S. consulate general in China, the others being in Shanghai and Canton. Two more are planned, one in Wuhan, an industrial city in central east China, and the other in Chungking, the capital of Szechuan, China's most populous province.

"Now the old consulate is just a footnote to the history of Sino-American relations," one of the new consulate officers said.

The Mukden consulate-general was more than that 35 years ago, however, when Mr. Ward and 20 of his staff were being held hostage by Communist troops who had captured the city from the Chinese Nationalists.

President Harry S. Truman asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff to come up with a rescue plan; the State Department tried to mobilize world capitals to demand the diplomats' release and a worried nation fretted over their fate.

To show its anger at the Chinese, Washington ordered its Mukden consulate closed in May 1949, six months after its seizure by the Communists, but Mr. Ward and the others were not freed from confinement until December.

"Imagine how you feel the day after St. Peter lets you in," Mr. Ward said as he sailed for America after his release.



Augus I. Ward

Much more was at stake than just the fate of the American diplomats.

The United States, which was seriously considering a request from the new Communists for diplomatic recognition, delayed a decision through the critical summer and autumn months of 1949 in the Mukden crisis.

That provided time for the Chinese Nationalists to muster support in Washington for continued recognition of their government, which had by then retreated to Taiwan.

China and the United States did not resume full diplomatic relations until Jan. 1, 1979. Mr. Ward died in 1969.

Hanoi from deploying large ground forces or tanks in this year's offensive against guerrilla bases on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Guerrillas destroyed four million liters (1.06 million gallons) of fuel oil in attacks on provincial capitals, airports, depots, warehouses and logistics routes, Mr. Prasong said.

He said Beijing now maintains 400,000 troops on its border with Vietnam and early this month ferried 2,000 marines to the Spratlys. The islands in the South China Sea off the southeastern coast of Vietnam that are believed to contain oil deposits and are claimed by several

countries in the region. Both China and Vietnam maintain armed garrisons there.

Hanoi and Beijing since early April have intensified series of armed provocations along their border.

Mr. Prasong said Chinese-Vietnamese border tensions have escalated significantly since Hanoi and Moscow staged a naval exercise in April near the northern Vietnamese port of Haiphong. U.S. intelligence sources in Washington said it was the first Soviet amphibious landing maneuver on the Vietnamese coast.

Mr. Prasong said Chinese-Viet-

Political Liberalization Follows Taiwan's Economic Growth

Easing of Censorship, Spirited Criticism of Ruling Nationalists Accompany Industrialization

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TAIPEI — A diplomat who was first posted to Taiwan a decade ago recently remarked on the changes he noticed when he returned last year.

He was struck most of all, he said, by the easing of censorship, especially of opposition magazines, which now regularly carry spirited criticism of the ruling Kuomintang or Nationalist Party, its leaders.

"Years ago, those magazines would never have seen the light of day," the diplomat said. "And once the government security forces got hold of them, the people who wrote and published these articles wouldn't be seeing much daylight either."

The jailing has stopped in recent years, though some censorship remains. Antonio Chiang, editor of *The Eighties*, a leading opposition journal, noted that his magazine had been banned by the government 20 times for varying periods in the last three years.

But even Mr. Chiang says, "There is increasing freedom of the press in Taiwan, and political repression is greatly reduced."

Taiwan, whose strong economic growth has made it a model for some developing countries, appears to be undergoing a process of political modernization as well, diplomats and others say. In recent months there have been indications that the pace of Taiwan's political evolution, which has lagged behind its economic development, is quickening.

The loosening of political reins and economic modernization are viewed as interrelated. Taiwan's

rapid economic ascent has given it a per-capita income of roughly \$3,000 and the distinction of being labeled one of East Asia's "new Japan," along with Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea.

Taiwan is now straining to move into the ranks of the industrialized nations, moving out of cheap-labor industries and into fields such as computers and semiconductors.

The growth has expanded the ranks of the middle class, whose sphere of interest goes well beyond the acquisition of daily necessities.

More and more people own cars and houses and travel abroad.

Accordingly, Taiwan's economic achievements are creating a more pluralistic society and the political arena has to adjust to changing circumstances. "The economic progress leads to political progress and modernization," said Chia Sheng-pao, an associate professor at National Chengchi University.

More native Taiwanese, who make up 85 percent of the island's 18.5 million people, are being brought into positions of responsibility in the government — a process known as Taiwanization — and democratic freedoms are gradually but steadily increasing. But the top echelons of the Kuomintang are still dominated by former mainlanders who led by Chiang Kai-shek, went to Taiwan in 1949 and forcibly took over the island after the Communists took control of China.

In February, President Chiang Ching-kuo named Lee Teng-hui, a native Taiwanese, as his vice president for the six-year term that began May 20. He is considered to be the first real Taiwanese to attain such a high office.

"Lee is a symbol of Taiwaniza-

tion," an opposition politician said.

The selection of Mr. Lee, which surprised many political experts, takes on added significance because Mr. Chiang, the son of Chiang Kai-shek, is 74 years old and his health is failing. He has diabetes, has had two eye operations in the last three years and has trouble walking.

Should Mr. Chiang be unable to complete the six-year term, Mr. Lee would be in line to succeed him.

When Mr. Chiang passes from the scene, Taiwan is likely to enter a period of collective leadership, according to analysts, with power shared by the Kuomintang, bureaucrats, the military, security forces and native Taiwanese.

Today, more than 70 percent of the Kuomintang's two million members are native Taiwanese. In elections in December, Kuomintang candidates won 62 of the 71 "supplementary" seats in the na-

tional legislature, and most of them were native Taiwanese.

But a majority of the seats in the 371-member legislature are held by lifetime members elected on the mainland in 1947. They nominally claim to represent districts in Chi-

na. A report this year by Amnesty International, the human rights organization, noted that Taiwan, alone among Asian nations, had made improvements in the treatment of prisoners.

Opposition politicians estimate the number of political prisoners at fewer than 200, and the number has been dwindling in the last few years.

The opposition contends that the liberalization of Taiwan's political life is proceeding too slowly. But with the gradual passing of the older former mainlanders, the pace will probably pick up.

On international issues, most op-

position politicians and the government share common ground. Some opposition figures, generally living abroad, argue that Taiwan should declare its independence, giving up the Kuomintang's longstanding claim that it will one day "regain the mainland." Yet most opposition politicians agree that such a position would be "suicide," as one put it.

Beijing has made several reunification overtures to Taiwan, all of which have been rejected. Still, the Kuomintang's stance that the separation of Taiwan and China is a temporary condition is one shared by Beijing's leaders.

But a genuine independence movement in Taiwan would be something Beijing would not watch idly, people agree. "It would be an invitation for Beijing's army to come across the Taiwan Strait," a foreign diplomat said. "And everyone here recognizes that."

China Is Said to Reinforce Vietnam Border

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — China has reinforced its troops, border guards and jet interceptors along the Vietnamese border and early in May dispatched marines to areas near the disputed Spratly Islands, Thailand's highest security official said in an interview published Thursday.

Prasong Soonsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council, also told the Nation Review, an English-language daily, that guerrilla attacks on Vietnamese posts deep in Cambodia prevented

countries in the region. Both China and Vietnam maintain armed garrisons there.

Hanoi and Beijing since early April have intensified series of armed provocations along their border.

Mr. Prasong said Chinese-Viet-

nam has made it a model for some developing countries, appears to be undergoing a process of political modernization as well, diplomats and others say. In recent months there have been indications that the pace of Taiwan's political evolution, which has lagged behind its economic development, is quickening.

The loosening of political reins and economic modernization are viewed as interrelated. Taiwan's

annoucement was made May 16 in the weekly literary paper *Literaturnaya Gazeta*.

The paper said the competition was intended to raise the "ideological and artistic level" of books and films describing the work of the agency or its operatives and to attract writers and producers to this theme.

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NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Div.	Yld.
Comcast	2,000	250	240	-10		
Dow Jones	2,000	250	240	-10		
PEW-EDG	2,000	250	240	-10		
AT&T	2,000	250	240	-10		
CIGNA	2,000	250	240	-10		
Electra	2,000	250	240	-10		
AETZ	2,000	250	240	-10		
Sprint	2,000	250	240	-10		
Disney	2,000	250	240	-10		
Genex	2,000	250	240	-10		
US West	2,000	250	240	-10		
GTE	2,000	250	240	-10		
AMX	2,000	250	240	-10		

Dow Jones Averages						
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Div.
Trans	110,322	111,910	109,815	104,825	+ 2,26	
Trans Comp	44,407	47,000	42,551	40,327	+ 1,17	
Utilities	121,342	122,429	120,429	119,321	+ 1,17	
Finance	79,53	79,30	79,30	79,30	+ 0,00	

NYSE Index						
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Div.	Yld.	
Composite	84,71	84,55	84,71	+ 0,20		
Industrials	102,10	101,67	102,10	+ 0,53		
Transportation	77,75	77,75	77,75	+ 0,00		
Utilities	79,53	79,30	79,30	+ 0,00		
Finance	79,53	79,30	79,30	+ 0,00		

Thursday's NYSE Closing						
Advanced	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Div.	Yld.
Unchanged	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Div.	Yld.
Total Issues	497	497	497	+ 0,00		
New Highs	165	165	165	+ 0,00		
New Lows	165	165	165	+ 0,00		
Volume up	41,854,170	41,854,170	41,854,170	+ 0,00		
Volume down	38,377,670	38,377,670	38,377,670	+ 0,00		

AMEX Diaries						
Advanced	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Div.	Yld.
Unchanged	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Div.	Yld.
Total Issues	292	292	292	+ 0,00		
New Lows	292	292	292	+ 0,00		
Volume up	292	292	292	+ 0,00		
Volume down	292	292	292	+ 0,00		

NASDAQ Index						
Class	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Div.	Yld.
Adv.	2,22	2,22	2,22	+ 0,00		
Industrials	2,22	2,22	2,22	+ 0,00		
Transportation	2,22	2,22	2,22	+ 0,00		
Utilities	2,22	2,22	2,22	+ 0,00		
Finance	2,22	2,22	2,22	+ 0,00		

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Div.	Yld.
TIE	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 0,00		
AMCO	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 0,00		
WORL	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 0,00		
WAT	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 0,00		
WAT-A	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 0,00		
WAT-B	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 0,00		
WAT-C	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 0,00		
WAT-D	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 0,00		
WAT-E	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 0,00		
WAT-F	2,000	2,000	2,000	+ 0,00		

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Mkt. High Low Quot. Chg.						
A						
AAI	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-A	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-B	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-C	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-D	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-E	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-F	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-G	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-H	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-I	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-J	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-K	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-L	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-M	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-N	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-O	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-P	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-Q	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-R	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-S	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-T	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-U	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-V	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-W	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-X	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-Y	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-Z	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ABF-A	2,000	2,000	2,000			

WEEKEND

June 1, 1984

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Michael Frayn: On the Cutting Edge of Laughter

PROFITS

LONDON — "One of the most difficult things in writing comedy is moving between laughter and something more painful than laughter," Michael Frayn, author of comic articles, novels and plays, says. His new play, "Benefactors," which opened in London this spring, definitely moves on to something more painful than laughter but still elicits untimely giggles from audiences expecting a ripping farce on the order of Frayn's "Noises Off," which included sticking doors, falling trousers and a lot of business with sardines.

"Benefactors" is a comedy about the changes in outlook of two young, progressive English couples from 1968 to today: a comedy

MARY BLUME

but not a rib tickler. "When I first saw it, the audiences were laughing more than I wanted," Frayn said. During rehearsals he alarmed the cast by expressing the hope that they would get no laughs at all. He was, in part, joking.

This weekend Frayn goes to New York where "Noises Off" has won four Tony nominations. He will go to the award ceremonies with whom he has several things in common: both started as journalists and have written plays about journalists; both are fascinated by philosophy, both have done translations (Frayn has translated "The Cherry Orchard" and "Three Sisters" as well as the latest Amouill, which is currently on in London and will be on Broadway next season, probably with James Mason), and both write comic plots of mathematical symmetry. But while Stoppard dazzles with his brilliance, Frayn's is a quieter talent. He is tall, very soft-spoken, liberal and concerned in the manner of the two newspapers he used to write humorous columns for, *The Guardian* and *The Observer*.

"Benefactors" takes place mostly around the striped pine kitchen table where an idealistic architect out to rebuild a southeast London slum and his intelligent, helpful wife live. The other couple is what everyone helpful needs — people to help. Within the framework of 15 years of rethinking the building project, which reflects 15 years of liberal and social attitudes, the couples act on each other as affectionate predators. By the end, all and nothing has changed: the slum and the couples will be rehabilitated rather than remade, help is still offered and taken.

"Benefactors," Frayn said over morning coffee at Fortnum and Mason, has had some dusty reviews. "Some critics saw it as an attempt to satirize the middle classes, which was not my intention. I think everyone's had second thoughts about the redevelopment of society and the possibility of helping people. Helping people is elusive, sometimes it makes things worse. And it is a hard role to be helped."

The architect who is out to remodel society — something that seemed quite possible 15 years ago — has been taken by some architects as an attack on the profession. Frayn, who is fascinated by

the process of construction and was part of a cooperative building scheme in the '60s, sees the architect as a symbol.

"The architect reflects the expectations and demise of the society he lives in. In this country architects have become lightning conductors of what we did, of those changes we now regard with revisionism." Frayn's view toward change is squarely in the middle. "People often think everything can be done, others think nothing can be done. I think somewhere in the middle is the truth about our relations with each other."

Frayn, 50, was reared in a London suburb and attended Cambridge, where he wrote for the celebrated Footlights Revue, learned Russian and argued about philosophy. Some years after Cambridge, Frayn, on a lecture tour for the British Council, ran into his old philosophy teacher in New Zealand and they had three happy days of philosophical debate. "His great skill was keeping me in the argument," Frayn says. In 1974, after he was established as a prize-winning humorous novelist, he published a book of philosophy influenced by Wittgenstein and called "Constructions."

"No one wanted to publish it. Then no one wanted to read it. Reviewers didn't much like it," he says.

After Cambridge, Frayn worked for The Manchester Guardian when it was still published in Manchester. "Each year they took one graduate for a six month trial. The wonderful thing is you didn't get any training — you either learned or you didn't."

Frayn learned. He wrote about the launching of Sputnik from the Manchester point of view and attended demonstrations of a new Telex machine, in a Manchester library, which was to show its prowess by communicating with Moscow. Frayn's article consisted solely of reprinting the zany and incomprehensible discourse between the two machines.

The next step was clearly to become a humorous columnist in the vein of a North London Russell Baker. One of his novels, "Sweet Dreams" recently hit Anthony Burgess' list of the top 99 novels. Frayn thinks that "Sweet Dreams" is probably technically his best, though he prefers one about journalism with the oddly forgettable title, "Toward the End of Morning."

"It was called 'Against Entropy' in America. No one can remember that either."

He is now working on a rewrite of a play called "Balmoral" and renamed "Liberty Hall." It supposes that the Revolution occurred not in Russia in 1917 but in Britain and that Balmoral Castle has been turned into a home for seedy writers. It is visited by a socialist journalist from the Russian capitalist press who is writing a pamphlet series about Britain.

Impressively prolific (he recently broke down and bought an electric typewriter), Frayn has also written fine television documentaries about such cities as Jerusalem, Vienna and Berlin. The Berlin film, which has been described as exceptional, reflects his feeling for structure, his main interest in the city being that so much of it is cut off or destroyed.

"Berlin in a way is the most intriguing city in the world. You look at it and say how did it get like this — you must reconstruct it as it was. It's an immensely visually engaging city because you are drawn into trying to find the answers. I imagine when it was an imperial city it was very ugly and didn't engage the imagination."

Television was the bridge between the novel and the play. "What is difficult in a play is to discover what you need to say and what you don't need. When you are used to writing for the page, you tend to be overexplicit."

"What a play is, is pure energy. A play only works insofar as it is a continuous burn of energy, sometimes in a quiet, oblique form. For this you have to have more ideas than in a novel at the start, more concentration. I am not claiming for a moment to have achieved this," he adds.

Translating Chekhov, Frayn says, was a great education. "What I learned from the late plays is something that surprised me — they're very closely plotted in that every line, every syllable is advancing the plot. It's like Racine — in the best of Racine, the thing is plot, plot. Chekhov's energy level is high, despite the fact that later plays are lethargic and idleness."

Frayn's next production, which stars Ian McKellen and opens in London in July, is an adaptation of Chekhov's first, untitled play, which Frayn calls "Wild Honey." It has only been done in part, and the original, Frayn says, is six hours long.

"The original is a mess, terrible stuff and wonderful stuff together. It seemed to me it needed to be treated as a rough draft for one of my plays."

Frayn's comedy tends to be good-natured and forgiving. He is for the most part concerned with people who are, like himself, of the liberal left. "If you're going to write satirically, there's a lot to be said for writing about people who are close to oneself, who are like oneself, who are oneself."

"It's better than attacking an enemy. Attacking an enemy arouses a dreadful feeling of solidarity. Solidarity seems so warm but the more you look at it the more dangerous and destructive it is. There's a lot in 'Constructions' about the underside of what seems to be the positive emotions in benevolent activities."

When he was young, Frayn was further to the left and believed that wholesale change could be made to society. Now, as his world shows, he is more dubious.

"I suppose one of the interesting phenomena of the last 30 years has been the rise of the caring professions, the social workers. It's hard to think how society would work without them. But I suspect that social workers are depressed by the limits of what they do and the dependence they generate in their clients. It's one of the awful truths about society that if you do something for someone else, there is less reason for him to do it himself. This is not an argument for doing nothing but it is hard for the left to accept. The right accepts it."



Michael Frayn.

"Benefactors" illustrates this view; so, in its way, does the farce "Noises Off," which Frayn says is about being about the difficulty in keeping one's act going. Frayn does not argue for immobility; what he is saying is that it is impossible to seek change without considering the consequences and that these consequences are not accidental side effects.

He quotes from "Awakenings," a book by Oliver Sachs about the treatment of Parkinson's Disease victims with L-Dopa, a drug with miraculous and then frightful results. "The general conclusion is that there is no silver bullet, no drug that knocks out all symptoms, that there is no such thing as 'side' effects. My feeling is that this is true not only of medicine but of life. Whatever *démarche* we take will have surprising results." It is at this point that laughter and something more painful than laughter naturally meet.

Short-Range Immortality for Sale

by Wayne King

HOUSTON — All people dream of immortality, but what, thought Corky Anderson, a part-time drummer and sign painter in Estancia, New Mexico, of the ordinary fellow who has no chance at it?

What of the plain Joes and Janes of the world who are neither generals nor movie stars nor captains of industry, those whose scribbled poems are never published, whose great ideas are never patented, whose large and luminous thoughts on the nature of man, or maybe just a good recipe for barbecue ribs, are never graven in stone for posterity?

What these people need, Anderson decided not long ago over a beer at the Blue Ribbon Bar with a few friends, is a time capsule. So he and his fellow seers have founded an enterprise, Timewaves Inc., to provide a spot where just plain people can have a shot at immortality — or at least another 100 years.

To this end, Anderson and his partners, who include his girlfriend, an Albuquerque lawyer and a local title-insurance agent, have acquired a plot of land in a trailer park along State Road 41 in Estancia, Population 837.

They intend to turn the plot of cracked earth and dry weeds into a repository for those ordinary bits and pieces that illuminate the life

of Everyman — his dog's paw prints, X-rays of an old football injury, whatever strikes the individual fancy. Morrow Hall, one of the partners, suggests that some people might even want to photocopy themselves.

The subscriber then sends the item to Timewaves (Box 632, Estancia, New Mexico 87016), which will copy it onto microfilm and bury it in a time capsule in the trailer park. Arrangements can also be made to have the objects themselves interred. In 2055, somebody is to dig up the capsule and thumb through to the echoes of a century past. The cost for microfilming is \$7 a page.

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Still Checkmate for the Computer

by Lee Dembart

LOS ANGELES — In 1968, when computer scientists still thought that artificial intelligence was just around the corner, David Levy, a British international chessmaster, wagered \$1,000 that no machine would beat him at chess in the next 10 years.

When that deadline came and went and he was still undefeated, Levy was persuaded to renew the challenge until 1984. Additional backers were found, and a total of \$6,000 was offered to any computer that could beat Levy.

Meantime, using the brute force of comput-

ers to examine millions of positions, important advances were being made in computer chess. The development of extremely fast supercomputers aided the work.

Last fall, Cray-Bell, using the new Cray X-MP, the world's fastest computer, became the world computer chess champion. The stage was set for a match with Levy, the last chance for a computer to defeat him and win the prize.

A four-game match was held in London recently. The result: Human 4, Computer 0.

The failure of the best computer chess program to defeat Levy underlines the difficulty in getting machines to think like people. Though the computer examines as many as 10 million

positions — far more than any human chess player can — before deciding on a move, there is something about the way the human analyzes the board that has so far not been captured in a program.

In playing chess, computers tend to make up in speed what they lack in cleverness. The approach has carried them far, but still leaves them unable to defeat the best human chess players.

"During the last few years I had come to believe more and more that it was possible for programs, within a decade, to play very strong

Continued on page 9

From Bordeaux to Paris, a Cyclist Chases After Glory

by Samuel Abt

PARIS — Most of the year, Maurice Le Guilloux thinks only of others: his wife, his two young daughters, his employer, the Vie Claire bicycle team. At work, among the 500 or so professionals who race throughout Europe from February to October, he continues to be selfless. In French, the language of cycling, he is not a star but an *équipier*, literally a teammate but actually a support rider, one of the men who earn their living by sacrificing their ambitions in the service of a leader.

At the lowest level, that of *menu et domestique*, the *équipier* fetches and distributes water bottles and raincoats during a race; when the team manager's car is blocked in traffic the *équipier* will relay instructions to the leader; if the leader has a flat, the *équipier* will give him the wheel from his own bicycle. At a higher level, the *équipier* will be sent after a rival on a breakaway, wearing him down with pursuit, increasing the pace for the riders left behind. At the highest level, the *équipier* rides at the side of his leader, helping him set his rhythm, preceding him up hills so that the leader can save strength by riding in the slipstream of the *équipier's* bicycle.

Le Guilloux has done all these tasks, and done them well. At the age of 34 and after 11 years as a professional, he is regarded as a model *équipier*.

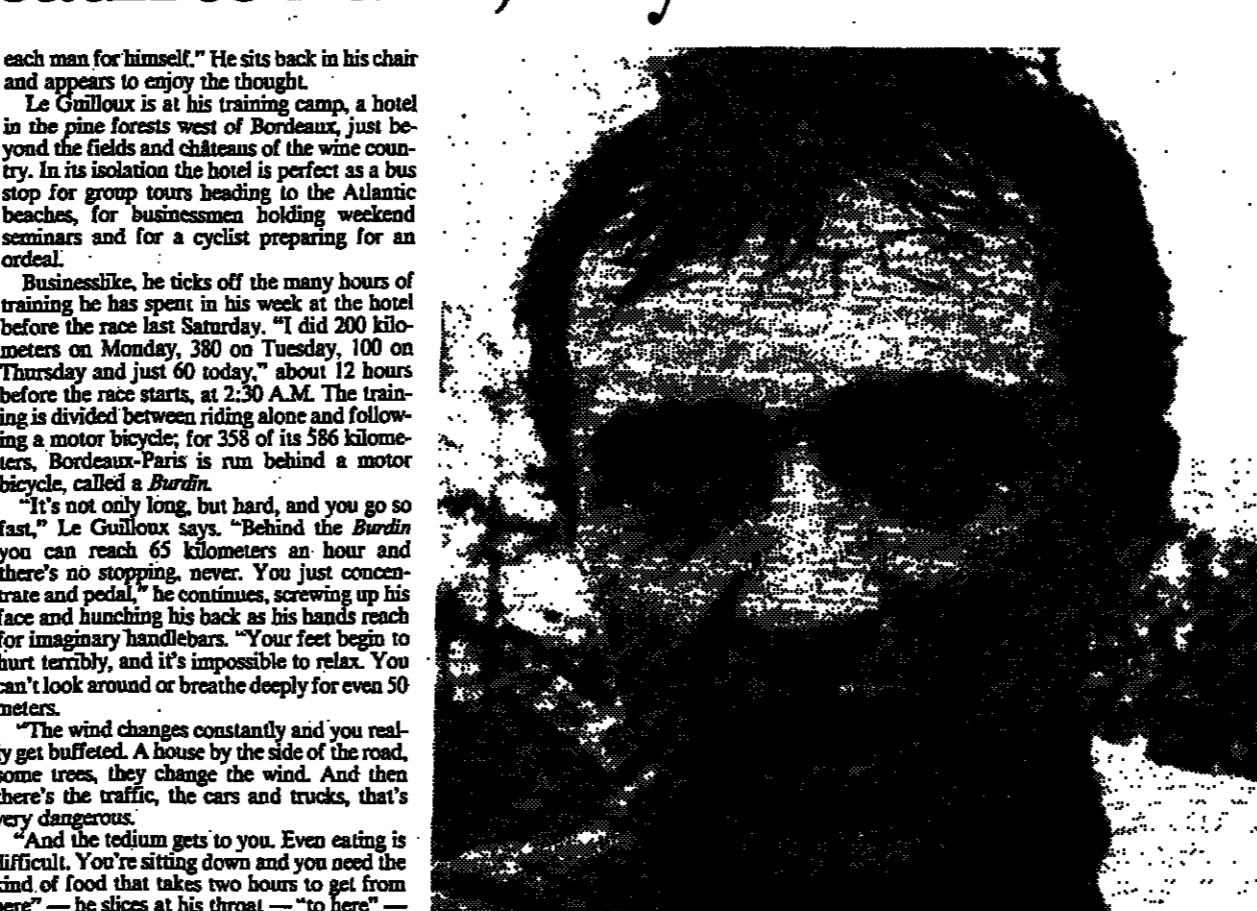
"He's a team rider, really fantastic in his loyalty, always doing his job," says Greg Lemond, the professional world champion and a former teammate of Le Guilloux's. "He's a devoted team rider, and there's never a problem with him," says Bernard Hinault, four times the winner of the Tour de France and a longtime friend and leader to Le Guilloux. "For as long as I can remember, since I've ridden with Bernard I've never started a race with the hope of winning," Le Guilloux says in corroboration.

Sometimes Le Guilloux thinks about how he has never won a major race, how he rarely has the opportunity or strength to shine at the end of the day. "I wanted to do something in front of my public," he said a few years ago after a leg of the Tour de France in his native Brittany, "but I didn't have anything left. I have to do an *équipier's* job, and people don't always understand an *équipier's* job."

When he thinks about this he also realizes that he has become one of the elders of professional racing. How many seasons can be left? He thinks especially about the race he has consistently come closest to winning — the 386-kilometer (236-mile) one-day race from Bordeaux to Paris. Run partly during the night, Bordeaux-Paris is one of the most demanding of all races but he finished fifth in 1978, third in 1981 and second in 1982.

At these times, Le Guilloux, who thinks only of others most of the year, allows himself to think of Le Guilloux.

"It's the one race where I can work for myself," he says. "There's no strategy in Bordeaux-Paris, no tactics. It's simply



Courtesy Bell

Maurice Le Guilloux.

and I don't have the right to waste my energy. If I give in to the blues, I'd have to believe my career has just ended."

At the end of the season, Le Guilloux joined Hinault in leaving Renault Gitane and moving to a new team, La Vie Claire. When Hinault called a press conference last October to announce the team, Le Guilloux was present, bursting to talk about another chance at Bordeaux-Paris.

"So why do I want to do it?" he repeats the question. "For the glory. More for the glory than for the sport or the money. What does the winner make? Ten thousand francs" — actually 17,000 francs (about \$2,000).

"It's the last great race," Le Guilloux says. "It's an inhuman race — the distance, the hardship, the danger. People love to watch it. It's the last legendary race and a chance for me to become part of the legend."

Le Guilloux didn't mention it, but he was also seeking revenge. After his second place in Bordeaux-Paris in 1982, he had no doubt that his team, then Renault Gitane, would enter him last year. Instead, while he was riding in the Tour of Spain, he learned he had been passed over for a younger rider.

"I have no illusions left," Le Guilloux said. "This was the chance of my career."

"I have to avoid thinking too much about it because I'm in Spain to help Bernard Hinault

and the pace are out now, with whole classes of schoolchildren cheering anything that moves, including police cars and television motorcyclists. A great cheer is heard at Poitiers, when the riders, at full speed, fall in behind their pacers on motor bicycles. The trick is to stay close enough to take full advantage of the upstream — "drafting," the racers call it — and the windbreak, and yet never let the bicycle's front wheel touch the machine; at that speed, sometimes 65 kilometers an hour, the bicycle would spin away, out of control. Cyclist and pacemaker have practiced together for long hours and the best-coordinated teams look as if they are attached. A reserve motor bicyclist trails the team as protection for mechanical failure.

Up through the Loire Valley the race continues. It is accepted wisdom that the race does not really start until Orléans — 150 kilometers short of Paris — when fatigue begins to separate the riders, but the first sustained breakaway comes at Montauban, 130 kilometers before Orléans.

Marcel Tinazzi of the U.N.C.P. team accelerates and quickly builds up a five-minute lead. The winner of this race in 1982, Tinazzi is outspoken as head of the cyclists' union and considered to be a bit of a troublemaker. Whatever the reason, he has not found an employer this season and, on France's welfare rolls, he has formed his own team — all five riders on relief. He has spent his own money to keep the team going, finding a sponsor only two days before the race. As he says later, he has some time to prove in Bordeaux-Paris.

Through Orléans and Pithiviers and Milly-la-Forêt, through the departments of Loire and Seine-et-Marne and Essonne and finally into the last leg, Val de Marne — for 275 kilometers he keeps his lead, the longest breakaway in memory.

With Tinazzi now 9 minutes ahead, Le Guilloux begins to move up in a counterattack. He is racing well when, at Malesherbes, 87 kilometers from Paris, his back wheel begins to crumble. In the few minutes before his bicycle can be repaired by the mechanic in his team car, he has lost his chance to catch Tinazzi. "After that," he later says, "I rode without hope."

Near 4:30 P.M., 13 and a half hours after he left Bordeaux, Tinazzi cruises alone into the Paris suburb of Fontenay-sous-Bois, the winner by 4 minutes 27 seconds. Hubert Linard of the Peugeot team is second and Le Guilloux outlasts three rivals for third place. Of the 20 riders who began the race, 16 finish plus Betsy King, the first woman rider, who started in an unofficial category 2 hours before the men and finished an hour behind Tinazzi.

With his face covered with grime, Le Guilloux admits he is disappointed. "It was an easy race," he says, "except for the rain. I thought I had a good chance until the wheel broke."

Does Le Guilloux remember saying before hand that if he knew he would finish third he would go straight home? Mercifully, nobody asks that question. Instead he is asked if he will be back next year to try again. Looking past his questioner, Maurice Le Guilloux chooses not to reply.

TRAVEL

JUNE CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 63.63.21).
RECITALS — June 7: Yuuko Sakai piano (Haydn, Mozart).
June 13: Harald Osterberger piano. Ignomar Kainz harpsichord (Bach).
June 19: Markus Wolf violin, Christiane Stambi-Karlsruhe piano (Beethoven, Dvorak).
Stadttheater (tel: 42.12.60).
THEATER — Through June: "Sleuth" (Shaffer).
Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
CONCERTS — June 2: Prague Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Václav Neumann conductor (Dvorak).
June 10: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Herbert von Karajan conductor, José Carreras tenor (Verdi).
Staatsoper (tel: 53.24.00).
BALLET — June 20, 21, 27: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — June 1, 5, 9: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).
June 2 and 8: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
"Volksoper" (tel: 53.24.00).
OPERA — June 8, 13, 16, 20, 24: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 218.12.11).
OPERA — June 16, 19, 21, 24, 26, 29: "Così Fan Tutte" (Mozart).
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
CONCERT — June 3: National Opera Symphony Orchestra, Michael Schawinsky conductor, Ursula Gornik violin (Mozart, Britten, Beethoven).
EXHIBITION — To July 1: "Art des Steppes et des Oasis."

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Der Permanente (tel: 12.44.88).
EXHIBITION — To June 9: "Modern Czechoslovak Glass Sculpture," Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Richard Mortensen."
Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
Tivoli Symphony Orchestra — June 1: Niel Moller conductor (Prokofiev, Haydn).
June 3: John Frandsen conductor (Dvorak).
June 8: Eifred Eckart-Hansen conductor (Telemann).
June 14: Ivan Fischer conductor (Mahler, Mendelssohn).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Hall — June 9: London Symphony Orchestra, André Previn conductor, Douglas Cummings cello (Elgar).
June 10: London Concert Orchestra, Hans Rabinowitz conductor (Gershwin, Coward).
June 17: City of London Sinfonia, Malcolm Layfield conductor/violin (Bach, Vivaldi).
June 25: "D-Day Anniversary Concert," London Concert Orchestra/Band of the Welsh Guards, Harry Rabinowitz/Major D. Taylor conductors (includes rare archive film of D-Day Landings).
June 27: English Chamber Orchestra, Sir Alexander Gibson conductor, Barak Tuckwell horn (Mozart, Prokofiev).
Barbican — The Royal Shakespeare Company — June 1, 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 19, 20: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Chinese Ivories from the Shang to the Qing."
"Coliseum" (tel: 240.52.58).
London Festival Ballet — June 1 and 2: "Giselle" (Adam).
June 3-9: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
June 10-16: "The Songstress Fan" (Feng).
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
Royal Opera — June 2, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 22: "Aida" (Verdi).
June 4: "Eli's d'Amore" (Donizetti).
Sir Geraint Evans baritone.
June 8, 11, 14, 16: "Tosca" (Puccini).
June 24: "Anton Dolin International Gala."
Theatre Royal Drury Lane (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To July 15: "Turner and the Human Figure."
To July 9: "Beckmann's Carnival 1920."

FINLAND

KUOPIO, Festival (tel: 22.02.10).
DANCE — June 4 and 5: Finnish National Ballet — "The Ugly Duckling."
June 4: Kol Demanna Dance Company, Israel.
June 6: Gyrö Ballet, Hungary.
June 7: Dance Theatre Rastikko.
June 8: Dance Group Jazz-Point.
June 9 and 10: Praga Chamber Ballet.
June 10: Dance Theatre Roto.

FRANCE

PARIS, American Center (tel: 321.42.20).
DANCE — June 5-7: Joelle Ballon solo.
•Bois de Vincennes (tel: 561.03.00).
EXHIBITION — June 21-25: "International Roses."
Centre Franco-Américain (tel: 263.98.14).
MUSICAL — June 4-6, 12-14: "Carmen Jane" (Vives).
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITION — June 28-Sept. 24: "De Keuning."
DANCE — June 18-29: Murray Luis Dance Company/Lé Theatre Chorégraphique de Remiremont.
"Lord Shakespeare" (tel: 264.91.49).
THEATER — June 6-24: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).

WEEKEND

BOOKSHOPS

Brentano's
The American Bookshop
Also guides and luxury gifts
37, avenue de l'Opéra, 75002 Paris
Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

•New Morning (tel: 523.56.39).
JAZZ — June 15 and 16: Chic Free man Quartet.
June 22 and 23: Dave Holland Quintet.
June 25 and 26: Al Blakey and The Jazz Messengers.
•Opéra (tel: 742.57.50).
OPERA — June 1, 4, 7, 11, 14: "Iphigenie en Tauride" (Gluck).
CONCERT — June 13: Ensemble Orchestral of Paris, Jean-Pierre Waller conductor (Debussy, Mozart).
•Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30).
JAZZ — June 14: Martial Solal, Joachim Kuhm.
•Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 723.36.20).
CONCERT — June 5: Ensemble Orchestrade de Paris, Philippe Entremont conductor/soloist, Philip Brindley violin (Mozart, Schubert).
•Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.83).
CONCERT — June 2: Philadelphia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Franck, Mahler).
June 4: Krakow Philharmonic Orchestra, Krzysztof Penderecki conductor, Konstantinuk Kulka violin (Penderecki).
June 5: Orchestre National de France/Claude Rivest, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Debussy, Ravel).
June 7: Prague Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Iri Belohlavek conductor (Dvorak).
•Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 774.22.77).
DANCE — June 4-9: Paul Taylor Dance Company, U.S.A.
June 12-17: Merce Cunningham Dance Company, U.S.A.

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 343.81).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

OLYMPIC ARTS FESTIVAL

LOS ANGELES — This comprehensive cultural celebration, which runs from June 1 to August 12, includes the following events:
CONCERTS — June 11: Guarneri String Quartet (Beethoven).
June 18: The Hagen Quartet (Mozart, Schubert).
JAZZ — July 23: Olympic Jazz Marathon, includes Count Basie, Joe Williams, and the Crusaders.
OPERA — July 9-20: Royal Opera of Covent Garden — "Turandot" (Puccini); "Peter Grimes" (Britten); "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
THEATER — Royal Shakespeare Company — June 7-23: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare); "Cyrano de Bergerac" (Rostand).
June 13-24: Le Théâtre du Soleil — "Richard III"; "Twelfth Night"; "Henry IV Part I" (Shakespeare).
June 26 and 27: London Contemporary Dance Theatre.
July 2 and 3: Merce Cunningham Dance Company.
July 6 and 7: Korean National Dance Company.
July 11 and 12: Groupe Emile Dubois.
July 25 and 26: San Francisco Ballet.
July 29-Aug. 2: The Joffrey Ballet.
Aug. 4 and 5: Twyla Tharp Dance Company. For further information tel: (213) 741-7777.

OPERA — June 1, 10, 12: "Der Barber von Sevilla" (Rossini).
June 2, 7: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
June 16, 19: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
•Opernhausgräfin (tel: 265.6).
JAZZ — June 8: Percussion Total/Abdullah Ibrahim "Dollar Brand" Africa '24.
June 15: Fujikawa Yoshiaki East Asia Orchestra/May Roach Quartet.
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
Royal Opera — June 2, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 22: "Aida" (Verdi).
June 4: "Eli's d'Amore" (Donizetti).
Sir Geraint Evans baritone.
June 8, 11, 14, 16: "Tosca" (Puccini).
June 24: Anton Dolin International Gala.
•Teatre Gallia (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To July 15: "Turner and the Human Figure." To July 9: "Beckmann's Carnival 1920."

TOKYO, Idemitsu Gallery (tel: 213.31.11).
EXHIBITION — To June 24: "Ancient Chinese Bronze."
•Kabuki-Za (tel: 541.31.31).
THEATER — To June 26: Grand Kabuki.
•Kuni Hoko Hall (tel: 465.17.80).
CONCERT — June 2: Japan Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Ervin Lukacs conductor (Beethoven, Mozart).
OPERA — June 22-30: "Die Schärfrist" (Kämmel).
RECITAL — June 24: "Afternoon of a Faun" (Debussy).
MUSICAL — June 21-24: "Bumboat."
EXHIBITIONS — June 10-July 1: "Contemporary American Art." June 10-22: "Ching Da Chien." June 10-July 1: "Singapore Art: 1974-83."

JAPAN

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).

CONCERTS — June 1 and 5: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Paul Berglund conductor (Beethoven).

June 9: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Anton Rosmarin conductor (Ravel).

June 22: Oranje Orchestra, Rudolf van Dieren conductor, Els van Lier.

RECITAL — June 3: Maurizio Pollini piano (Schumann, Chopin).

Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).

THEATRE — Through June 24: "Metamorphoses" (Debussy).

TELEGRAM — June 13, 14, 17, 22: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).

CONCERTS — June 1 and 5: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Paul Berglund conductor (Beethoven).

June 9: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Anton Rosmarin conductor (Ravel).

June 22: Oranje Orchestra, Rudolf van Dieren conductor, Els van Lier.

RECITAL — June 3: Maurizio Pollini piano (Schumann, Chopin).

Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).

THEATRE — Through June 24: "Metamorphoses" (Debussy).

TELEGRAM — June 13, 14, 17, 22: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

NORWAY

BERGEN, International Festival (tel: 32.04.00).

CONCERTS — London Royal Philharmonic Orchestra — June 5: Vernon Handley conductor, Moray Welsh piano (Tchaikovsky, Elgar, Sibelius).

June 6: Ely Ameling soprano, Rudolf Janzen piano (Schubert, Debussy, Brahms).

June 5: Gary Kurt double bass, Hans Lewin piano (Beethoven, Schumann).

MIME — June 4: Marcel Marceau.

OSLO, National Opera (tel: 42.77.24).

BALLET — June 1, 5, 14: "Storms" (Nordheim).

SWITZERLAND

BASEL, Staatstheater (tel: 22.11.33).

OPERA — June 5, 8, 12, 18, 20, 24: "La Clemenza di Tito" (Mozart).

June 9, 17, 19, 22: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi).

BALLET — June 2, 6, 11, 23: "Copelia" (Delibes).

June 16: "Le Filet Mal Gardé" (Herré/Hérold).

GENEVA, Grand Théâtre (tel: 21.23.11).

OPERA — June 26: "Alceste" (Gluck).

Victoria Hall (tel: 28.81.21).

CONCERTS — Orchestre de la Suisse Romande and choir — June 7: Horst Stein conductor (Beethoven).

June 15: Jess Lopez-Cobos conductor, Glynn Lyons alto (Falla, Ravel, Saint-Saëns).

ZURICH, Hallenstadion (tel: 22.22.43).

OPERA — June 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

RECITAL — June 21: "Kantidos" (Vassilis Tsiaras).

EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Kantidos" (Vassilis Tsiaras).

THEATRE — June 27: "Jacques Villon."

•Stadtfest (tel: 24.23.11).

BALLET — June 2-4: Netherlands National Ballet.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Museum of Natural History (tel: 573.13.00).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Ancestors: Four Million Years of Humanity."

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 787.75.50).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 28: "International Survey of Recent Painting and Sculpture."

WEEKEND

BOOKSHOPS

Brentano's
The American Bookshop
Also guides and luxury gifts
37, avenue de l'Opéra, 75002 Paris
Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

OPERA — June 6-8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

PORTUGAL

LISBON, Correios Palace (tel: 76.62.68).

EXHIBITIONS — June 14-30: "Fernando Freitas."

June 28-30: "Danilo Gouveia."

•S. Carlos Theater (tel: 36.84.08).

OPERA — June 22, 24, 27: "La Gioconda" (Ponchielli).

•S. Luis Theater (tel: 32.71.72).

BALLET — June 1 and 2: "Concerto Barocco" (Bach).

June 26 and 27: Utrecht Symphony Orchestra.

CONCERT — June 25: Athens State Orchestra.

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nia — to Go

On Safari in and Over Kenya

by Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI — Several years ago, when I first heard about hot-air balloon safaris over the game-filled plains of Kenya, the idea struck me as being like a submarine cruise around Manhattan Island: interesting, but what's the point?

Still, having enjoyed game viewing from cars and lodges in the three years that I lived in Kenya, and having once spent a pleasant morning ballooning with a political candidate in New York, I decided on a recent return to Africa to book myself onto a safari balloon in the spirit of those who, like George Leigh Mallory, ascend things because they are there.

At the very least, I thought, I will have the opportunity to see once again that quintessential African landscape of flat-top acacia trees, high grasses and teeming game on the drive toward the Tanzanian border. Through a travel agency in Nairobi I reserved a spot in one of two wicker baskets that are carried aloft every dawn in the dry season at Keekorok Lodge in the Masai Mara game park. Each balloon carries five passengers and a pilot. Another company offers similar game-viewing rides in two balloons each morning at Masai Serena, a lodge at the other end of the park.

I picked Keekorok because, for one thing, it was the first to offer balloon safaris. Alan Root, a naturalist filmmaker, instituted the rides as a commercial venture after he had used a balloon to film migrating wildebeest. Another attraction of Keekorok Lodge is the tented accommodations it offers. The lodge has luxurious cottages and a swimming pool, but what I like best are the permanent tents, each with its own adjacent flush toilet and hot-water shower.

The tents also have electric lights, telephones and, as in the cottages, morning tea or coffee served at bedside. Despite such conveniences, the tents evoke a sense of the bush. Lying on one of the cots at night, a visitor can hear the snorts and animal footfalls outside, comfortable in the knowledge that an armed *askari*, or watchman, is on patrol.

Since I had been warned that the balloon flights were sometimes canceled because of rain or excessive wind, I made sure I would be ready to fly on two mornings, booking the tent for two days. I then borrowed a Peugeot station wagon from a friend and drove down. Visitors can fly to the lodge in an air taxi, but I recommend going overland. Although the road is pitted and dangerous, the scenery is spectacular. Small tour buses make the trip regularly, taking about five or six hours to cover the 150 miles (245 kilometers) from Nairobi. Visitors can drive rented cars at their own pace, but they should be aware that there are long, desolate stretches of unpaved and often washed-out roads.

After checking that the car had a jack, a spare tire and a spare fan belt, I set off with some trepidation, which gave way within a half-hour to wonder as I started down the escarpment road to the Rift Valley. This stretch, just north of Nairobi, has always thrilled me with what must be one of the most dramatic prospects in the world. One drives past the farms and thick forest of the highlands, and suddenly the great seas and drops. Off to the west and far down lies the flat valley with its fields and occasional hillocks stretching to the horizon beneath a clear blue sky and high equatorial sun.

As the descent continues, herds of cows and goats and perhaps gazelles can be seen as dots on the plain and in the lee of the cliffs. At the bottom is a small Roman Catholic chapel built by Italian prisoners of war confined in Kenya by the British in the 1940s. It is a beautiful little church in a beautiful setting, and to me it suggests that, considering where else they might have been, the prisoners who built it were happy to be where they were.

Just beyond the chapel a paved but increasingly pitted road heads across the valley past a satellite transmitting station toward the Massai town of Narok. From there an unpaved and rutted track leads to Massai Mara park. Within a few miles of Narok and onward to the end of the journey, groups of Massai appear, walking in and out of the bush, alone, in twos or threes or following their cattle.

On this trip I noticed that many were wearing blue plastic raincoats instead of their traditional pink sheaths, and many carried umbrellas instead of spears or *rungu* (knob-headed clubs) made from the roots of trees.

The women in one Massai village had placed posters on trees advertising that they welcomed visitors and that for a fee they would pose for photographs. I did not stop, I took this as another sign of the inevitable erosion of Massai culture. Proud nomads were being presented into staying put by understandable and even progressive land-use policies.

Is a stationary Massai a Massai? I wondered. I picked up an old Massai hitchhiker, a leathery man with holes in his earlobes, who smoked store-bought cigarettes. We had no language in common so we rode in silence until, after 30 miles or so, he stopped me on the shoulder, gestured me to stop, thanked me with his hand to his heart and disappeared into the bush. I do not know where he came from or where he was going, and I think that if I had not picked him up he would have walked the entire distance. He must have been more than 60 years old.

Check and Mate, Computer

grand master chess," Levy said by trans-Atlantic telephone. "But having played the thing now, my feeling is that a human world chess champion losing to a computer program in a serious match is a lot further away than I thought."

"Most people working on computer chess are working on the wrong lines," said Levy, 39, who was rated an international master when he was a competitive chess player. "If more chess programmers studied the way human chess masters think and tried to emulate that to some extent, then I think they might get further."

But Robert Hyatt, a computer scientist at the University of Southern Mississippi in Hattiesburg, the principal developer of Cray-Blitz, is putting his faith in still-faster machines soon to be available, including the Cray X-MP4 and the Cray 2. With the Cray 2, he said, the program will be able to examine 100,000 positions a second, twice what it can do now.

Despite its limitations, Cray-Blitz examines all positions for four moves ahead and can then look as many as 20 moves further for selective positions involving checks and captures. It does all this within the time allowance of a standard tournament in which each player gets 2 hours to make his first 40 moves.



Illustration by La Mouche

By the time he left I was not yet officially in the game park, but along the road there was plenty of life: a herd of zebras, some straggling wildebeests and, mostly, little gazelles with their tails swishing like semaphores.

Inside the park the numbers increased. I stopped to watch 12 elephants. A little farther on I spotted an antelope whose luridly proud appearance I had forgotten. I laughed at the sight of the blue-horned and yellow-breasted animal with front legs longer than his hind ones — a topi. I was surprised and pleased that the name came back to me.

By now, the wildebeest were everywhere, more common than pigeons, thousands of them, moving in strands, forming brigades, battalions, divisions, legions — all heading south for the sweet young grasses.

With many stops along the way, I arrived at Keekorok in time for dinner and a briefing for the next day's lift-off. One of the pilots, a young man named Derek, told me I would be awakened at 5 A.M. and served breakfast. Then we would drive to see the balloons inflated with hot air and we would be airborne at 6. We would fly whichever way the breezes waffled us for about an hour, and after the balloons landed we would be served a champagne breakfast by staff members who would follow our flight in trucks.

After a good night's sleep, I met the other passengers. They were an eager group of 9 Americans, the youngest of whom appeared to be in her 60s. We were driven by truck to a grassy field where ground crews were unfurling 2 orange, nonflammable nylon balloons, which measured about 150 feet (45 meters) from top to bottom.

The crews blew in hot air from torches, and gradually, as the sun peeped over the horizon, the balloons also rose. Five passengers and the pilot entered the wicker basket of the first balloon. The pilot turned on the burner for a sharp blast, and the crew let go. With the hiss of the flame we rose, skimming over the treetops.

We watched as the second balloon lifted off, and Derek, our pilot, communicated through a walkie-talkie with the other craft. He turned off the burner, and we moved slowly and silently in tandem with the other balloon. Below us lay the sinewy, moving strands of wildebeest. From heights that ranged from 30 to 1,000 feet above the ground they could be seen streaming in complex patterns.

When we talked, we talked in whispers, not wanting to break the silence that reigned in the panoramic expanse. We could see in every direction to far horizons, and while below us there was movement, the only noise was the occasional burst of the flame burner to take us upward. We were eavesdropping on the animals below, and with only one exception they were oblivious to the intrusion.

The exception was a group of elephants. They ran from us, and the old matriarch cow snorted, her ears flapping in anger and defiance. She kept herself between the balloon and the younger elephants.

"Elephants are the only animals who seem to mind us," said Derek. "Perhaps it's because

this balloon is the only thing they have ever seen that is bigger than they are."

The walkie-talkie reported that the other balloon had spotted a kill: the carcass of a gazelle. We found it and then noticed three dozing lions nearby. The wind was blowing us gently toward them, and Derek pointed out a remarkable drama. Two cheetahs, apparently hunting, had come across a chain of wildebeest. The cats, which might have taken a young calf if the wildebeest had been scattered, were no match for the multitudes. Every time the cheetahs approached too close to the bearded antelope, they would be charged. It appeared that the wildebeest were playing with the cheetah, one of which leaped into a tree for refuge. Then the wind blew us away.

And so it went. To my surprise it was interesting beyond novelty, offering not just new sensations of quiet flight but new perspectives of nature's expansive abundance. We had seen the morning break on fields rippling with life. The view aloft was totally different from the view at ground level.

As to the physical sensation, was not unlike riding a moderately paced elevator. Inside the wicker basket, the passenger is aware mostly of the vertical motion though, of course, the balloon is moving horizontally as well. The pilot has control only over the ups and downs; the breezes determine lateral direction. To raise the balloon, the pilot turns on the burner overhead, which shoots a flame upward. Within 15 seconds there is a steady, gentle pull upward. As the air cools, the apparatus drops gently.

The most exciting moments were when we rose the first 50 feet, passing just over the upper branches of trees, and when we landed and Derek ordered us to squat on the bottom of the basket. There was hardly a bump as the basket was grasped by the ground crew.

From the drifting balloon, the land, which can look much the same at ground level, was revealed in relief with its gullies, rivers and copes. The morning haze cleared during the flight, and the hills in the distance along the Tanzanian border came into clearer focus. The views were often panoramic, with herds of game rather than individual animals providing the dynamic element. But then, as the balloon drifted down, specific dramas became apparent — a baby elephant nudged to safety by its mother, vultures polishing off yesterday's kill, or a warthog family, with babies in a line, heading for water.

I suffered mildly from acrophobia, but I had no trouble at all on the flight. One fellow passenger, a resolute and adventurous woman of more than 70, fainted. She said she was becoming dizzy and then slumped to the floor of the basket. Derek radioed the ground crew that he was coming down. By the time we landed the woman had recovered, but she was taken to the truck to rest and we lifted off again.

When it was finally time to end the ride, Derek radioed the crew again and they were there to grab our basket when we landed. ■

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TRAVEL

In Madrid, a Royal Pharmacy

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

MADRID — Probably the only drug store in the world that requires an entrance fee (26 pesetas, the equivalent of 17 cents) is the Royal Pharmacy in Madrid. The reason is that there is no door to the street — the pharmacy is inside the Palacio Real, the royal palace, and was meant for blue-blooded residents only. In order to get an aspirin, the tourist has to buy a ticket for the whole royal palace tour, which includes dozens of salons, bedrooms, dining rooms and music rooms.

For those who go for a cloying feeling at overexposure to lavish 18th-century bad taste, there is a bonus in store — the pharmaceutical museum beneath the pharmacy. Once the ticket is in hand, the visitor can skip the tour and by turning immediately left after the entrance arch find himself in the small museum, no more than 6 rooms plus a library of 2,000 volumes.

One enters first a laboratory with ancient stills, ovens and all sorts of odd-shaped paraphernalia for extracting medicine from raw materials. One bronze mortar is so large that the pestle must be worked by a pulley attached to the ceiling.

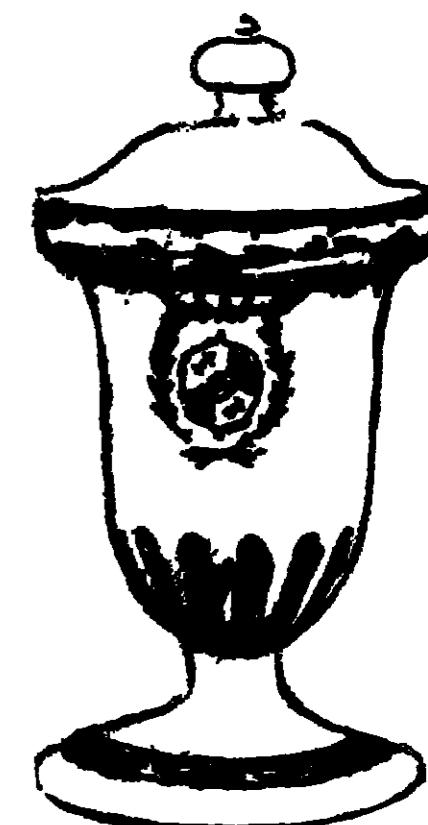
Other rooms are filled, floor to cornice, with containers of all shapes and sizes: from a queen's rouge pot to great urns used for storing rice and coffee — both classified as part of the pharmacopoeia.

The museum owes its existence to King Philip II, who established the first palace pharmacy in 1594. The palace and most of the pharmaceutical equipment were destroyed by fire a century and a half later, and the present contents of the museum are almost all the legacy of Charles IV, an otherwise forgettable king whose homely face andubby form are well known only because his court painter was Goya.

In 1808 Napoleon's troops invaded Spain and Charles abdicated. He gave the pharmacy's instruments, vases and medicines to nobles who hid them from the French. In 1813 when Napoleon's brother Joseph fled, the pharmaceutical equipment was brought out of hiding and the museum set up.

One is inclined to forget that the pharmacology, with its knowledge of microbiology, its antibiotics and chemically synthesized medicines, is of relatively recent origin.

Quinine, for example, was discovered in Peru in the 17th century but was not artificially produced until 1944. The conquistadors found



Illustrations by F. Melville

the Incas of Peru using quinine as a specific for fever, long before the cause of malaria was known. Since malaria was one of the most ubiquitous and deadly diseases in Europe, the value of quinine, derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, was instantly recognized. The treasure galloons that came twice a year from the New World laden with gold also brought bales of cinchona bark, so greatly prized that first the quinine was reserved for royal use.

On display in the museum is the ledger recording the yearly arrivals of the cinchona — its weight, value and distribution. Also on display are samples of the bark and two of the leather shipping bales. The secret of quinine was rigorously guarded by the Spanish crown and the first use of it in England is not recorded until almost two centuries after its discovery.

Even though the Spanish royal house possessed the secret of quinine, the visitor tends to feel sorry for its members on seeing what additional and more questionable medicines they had to depend on. One showcase contains such remedies as dried vipers, animal gallstones, a narwhal tusk and even "manna of the Israelites" — a darkish, inedible-looking lump.

The library is still used by students from the College of Pharmacy, who must get special permission, because many of the books and manuscripts are classified as part of the national patrimony. The oldest volume is by Aviles of Cordova, a Moorish mathematician and doctor of the 12th century, whose book lists

every pill and elixir dispensed to palace residents over many decades.

One queen, Isabella II, was devoted to homeopathy, the school of medicine that holds that, if given in minute quantities, like cures like. Isabella had designed an inland suitcase holding more than 3,000 tiny vials, each fitted into a minuscule slot. One cannot help but admire the beauty and ingenuity of this carrying case; one also wonders how she could possibly have suffered from 3,000 diseases.

The Museo de Farmacia, in the Palacio Real, Calle Baile, is open every day of the week from 10 A.M. to 12:45 P.M. and from 4 P.M. to 5:45 P.M.

Babylon, Between Iraq and a Hard Place

BABYLON, Iraq — The guns of the Iraq-Iran war cannot be heard in Babylon, where armies of the Persian emperor Cyrus once trod in triumph on their way to Jerusalem and where Alexander established the capital of his empire. But the conflict is felt here.

The brick heaps of past splendor are littered by cigarette butts, wrapping paper and empty soft-drink cans because the many ardentans who used to tidy up the Gate of the Goddess Ishtar have gone either to war or to more urgent business in Baghdad, 55 miles (about 90 kilometers) north.

Now, instead of a tour guide, a clerk wordlessly usherers visitors through the reconstructed gate, built of bricks and painted robin blue with bas-relief symbols in russet brown or corn yellow.

Before the war, Iraq sought to revive the ancient glory of Babylon, whose pre-Islamic heritage is claimed by the secular regime of President Saddam Hussein. Now the fighting has halted the extensive restoration of the tiered-brick ruins, including the Street of Processions, which once led chariots, horsemen and foot soldiers to the walls of palaces and temples beside the Euphrates River.

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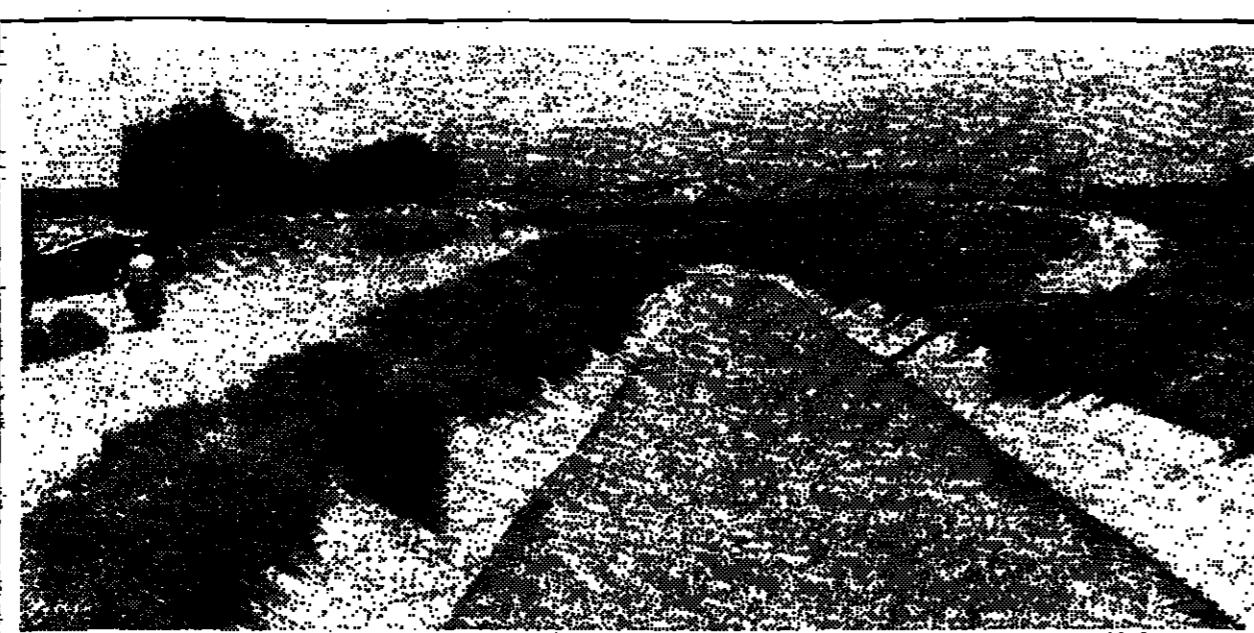
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JORDAN

A SPECIAL REPORT

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A canal constructed by the Jordan Valley Agricultural Project.

Water: Ancient Source of Tension

By John K. Cooley

"WER is not necessary to life but rather life it," the French poet and aviator Antoine-Saint-Exupéry wrote on the basis of his experience in arid countries. His obsession highlights a fundamental of Middle Eastern politics that has lately been forgotten by everyone except Israel and its Arab neighbors. Indeed, long after oil runs out, water likely to cause wars, cement peace, and endake and break empires and alliances in the process, as it has for thousands of years.

The constant struggle for the waters of the Jordan, Litani, Orontes, Yarmuk and other life-giving Middle East rivers, little understood outside the region, was a principal cause of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and could hearken a new all-out conflict. It is also a aspect of the Palestinian question and of struggle over the future of the West Bank.

In 1947 many an attempt has been made to write peace documents or draw new ceasefire agreements between Israel and its neighbors. Each time, the water question has had to be addressed. While the need for a fair, overall water-sharing program may grow more apparent, it seems less stable, as water issues are aggravated by political tensions and by the fact that, while neighbors' consumptions are rapidly rising, Israel still consumes roughly five times as much water per capita as each of its less industrialized and less intensively farmed neighbors.

The major project Israel has proposed is some of its water and hydroelectric power problems poses some potentially serious difficulties for Jordan. This project, known as the Med-Dead Canal, would be a water conduit linking the Mediterranean near Gaza with the saline Dead Sea. It would use the drop of about 1,300 feet in the water flows east into the Dead Sea to drive electric turbines. At the time the project was designed, Israeli Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir said the canal would impinge on the Dead Sea for the diversion of the Jordan River into the Israeli diversion stem."

Yet the plan has alarmed the Arab states, especially Jordan. They have studied delay, or halting the project. Specifically, Jordan fears that the rise in the level of the Dead Sea used by the influx of Mediterranean water will destroy the phosphate extraction and other chemical industries Amman has built on its side of the Dead Sea opposite Israel's technical and nuclear complexes at Arad and Dimona. This fear was heightened by the

confirming findings of a 1981 Israeli parliamentary commission report.

Jordanians have also feared for the last two generations that the Med-Dead Canal would claim Jordan's already well-advanced plans for reclaiming for Jordanian agriculture much of the salt-saturated Wadi Araba region southeast of the Dead Sea and would pollute much of the still-fresh waters of the Jordan Valley's streams and aquifers. Israel's economic planning already takes these effects into account; Jordan's economy would need to make costly adjustments.

Taking charge of the regional reconstruction effort was Crown Prince Hassan King Hussein's brother, then a 23-year-old Oxford University graduate. By 1975, when approximately \$200 million had been raised for the task, Jordan had drawn up a comprehensive Jordanian water plan, involving construction of the King Talal Dam on the Zarqa River, a major new irrigation network and smaller projects at nine wadis, as well as measures to expand the East Ghor Canal and to control flooding.

The first stage of this Jordan Valley Development Plan, one of the more successful ventures funded in part by U.S. foreign aid in the Mideast, was finished by 1980, including the King Talal Dam and a Zarqa triangle irrigation project. Indeed, by 1981, plastic tunnels, greenhouses and drip irrigation, once a sign of Israeli-farmed territory, had spread through the valley on the East Bank, enabling Jordan to export large amounts of fruit and vegetables to other Arab states and beyond.

Jordan's current 1981-1985 national development plan provides for investing about \$1.6 billion in agriculture and boosting agricultural income by about 7 percent annually, mainly through expanding the irrigated zone in the Jordan Valley and southern Ghor region. But water is still a scarce commodity in Jordan, and by the mid-1970s water rationing in big cities like Amman and Irbid attest to the need for major new water source.

So in 1978 the kingdom put the Magara Dam back on the agenda of the Jordan Valley Commission's seven-year (1975-1982) plan. Preliminary work began in 1976. The Carter administration then began to take the same kind of special interest in Mideast water displayed by President Dwight Eisenhower in the 1950s. U.S. planners could not only help Jordanian agriculture by controlling the Yarmuk River.

Between the June 1967 war, the ensuing war of attrition and, finally, the outbreak of fighting between Jordan and the PLO, which led in 1970-1971 to King Hussein's final expulsion of the guerrillas, the late 1960s and early 1970s were a disaster for the Jordanians fled eastward, swelling the populations of the Jordan Valley over the long run is to return to the idea of damming the Yarmuk River.

(Continued on Next Page)

John K. Cooley has covered the Middle East for many years. This article is excerpted from the Spring 1984 issue of Foreign Policy.

King's Position Leads U.S. to Delay Regional Peace Initiative

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — There is an uneasy silence in Washington these days about the Middle East, after seeming to be preoccupied most of the last two years with *what* but the problem of Lebanon and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Reagan administration, the Congress, the press and the public have suddenly appeared to lose interest in the region. It has usually dropped out of political vocabulary here. President Ronald Reagan can be a press reference and not asked a word about it. State Department officials who a few months ago were tetchy with minute-by-minute pretension the discussions for a new Lebanon cabinet.

But the factor that finally led Washington to give up hopes of accomplishing anything now about the Middle East was the public disaffection by King Hussein with the U.S. administration's Middle East

policies, evinced publicly by the monarch first in a scathing New York Times interview in mid-March and then repeated to other publications.

To make up for the political defeat in Lebanon, the White House and the State Department had both held out the vision, however unreal, that the administration could do something about reviving the dormant Middle East "peace process," in which Jordan would play a starring role. The net result of King Hussein's statements was put to abeyance, probably until after the U.S. elections, any thought of a new Middle East initiative.

Many times in the past, Jordan has been regarded as a likely candidate for a peacemaker's role, either by the United States, or by King Hussein, but each time something has happened to deprive Jordan of the opportunity. Following its disastrous intervention in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war on the side of Egypt, Jordan found itself without the West Bank. After the UN Security Council in November 1967 passed Resolution 242 calling on Israel to withdraw from lands occupied in the war, in return for secure and recognized borders, Jordan saw itself being able to retrieve its captured territory in return for a political accord with Israel. But that hope vanished when Egypt under Nasser was unwilling to negotiate with the Israelis and King Hussein dared not risk doing so by himself.

In 1974 and 1975, when Israel signed disengagement accords with Egypt and Syria in the aftermath of the 1973 war, King Hussein virtually pleaded with Henry A. Kissinger to include Jordan in the process. But faced with the reluctance of the Labor government in Israel to face

the electorate over giving up land in the West Bank, and the desire of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to keep Israel focused on negotiations with Egypt, Mr. Kissinger made the mistake of not doing anything for King Hussein. In turn, that led to the move at the Arab summit meeting in Rabat in October 1974 to strip the West Bank and Gaza from Jordanian responsibility and to make the Palestine Liberation Organization henceforth responsible for recovering those lands.

In 1978, after the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel, President Jimmy Carter desperately wanted to find a party for King Hussein in the drama about unfolded. He sent his secretary of state, Cyrus R. Vance, to the region to offer him the chance. But King Hussein refused to join unless he had prior assurances that Israel would give up all the occupied lands, something that was impossible to envisage so long as Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud bloc with its proprietary view of the West Bank to Israel, was in power. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, said in anger that King Hussein wanted everything on a silver platter.

King Hussein's next chance came after President Reagan's Middle East speech of September 1, 1982, when he called on Jordan to join the stalled talks between Egypt and Israel over the future of the West Bank. As an incentive to Jordan, Mr. Reagan said that the United States envisaged an eventual association between Jordan and the Palestinians on the West Bank. For several months, King Hussein negotiated with Yasser Arafat — the leader of the PLO, whose base of operations had been wiped out in Lebanon —

in the hope of working out a joint approach for joining the talks. But in the end, the PLO balked and King Hussein, never one to go it alone, also dropped out in April 1983. Although King Hussein was not criticized, his move caused serious disappointment in Washington. U.S. officials had hoped, probably unrealistically, that the Jordanian leader would make the bold move.

Earlier this year, King Hussein thought of trying again to get a role in the peace process, but apparently gave up after the Americans were forced out of Lebanon. But the way the king decided to put some distance between himself and Washington produced much resentment in the United States. Paradoxically, the trouble resulted from a decision by President Reagan and his senior advisers to focus U.S. attention on Jordan, and away from the embarrassment of Lebanon. In early March, the administration announced that it was going ahead with the sale to Jordan of 1,613 Stinger shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles valued at \$133 million, even though the sale was opposed by Israel's supporters in Congress.

On March 13, Mr. Reagan spoke to a major U.S. Jewish organization meeting in Washington and urged it to support the sale of the Stingers to Jordan. He warned that Syria, after its success in Lebanon, was "trying to lead a radical effort to dominate the region through terrorism and intimidation aimed in particular, at America's friends."

"One such friend," he said, "is King Hussein of Jordan, who is crucial to the peace process. For that very reason, Jordan, like Israel, is confronted by Syria and faces military threats and terrorist attacks. Since the security of Jordan is crucial to the security of the entire

region, it is in America's strategic interest — and I believe it is in Israel's strategic interest — for us to help meet Jordan's legitimate needs for defense against the growing power of Syria and Iran."

The administration viewed that speech as a major show of political fortitude by a president in an election year. That is why Washington was so stunned when King Hussein was two days later castigated the United States for being too pro-Israel to be effective as a mediator, and said that he would not join the peace talks until the United States got Israel to halt its settlement activity in the West Bank and to agree ahead of time to negotiate a pull-back consistent with Resolution 242. Even though the administration could sympathize with King Hussein's frustrations, nevertheless announced a week later that the Stinger sales were being canceled, given the anti-Jordanian mood in Congress.

There still are plans to provide

Jordan with the means to equip a Gulf strike force to aid friendly Arab governments in case of local insurrections. And officials still talk about reviving the peace process eventually. But some thoughtful officials say that whoever is the American president next January will have to take a long, hard look at the Middle East and see if the code words and the assumptions that have existed since Resolution 242 was passed are still viable. For instance, King Hussein repeatedly insists that the United States is committed, as the result of its role in brokering 242, to forcing Israel to give up virtually all of the West Bank in return for peace. But is it practical any more, they say, for such a solution to be demanded, given the heavy Israeli presence in the West Bank?

about this, he would not allow it."

Mr. Masarweh launched an economic weekly, al-Uruk, which was banned after fewer than two dozen issues just before the Reagan plan was announced in September 1982; no reason was given, he said, but he believes his criticisms of U.S. policy offended the authorities.

Other editors maintain that the only bar is on criticism of the royal family. But no firm guidelines exist; it is not clear, for example, how the government would react to attacks on Jordan's unconditional support for Iraq in the Gulf war.

Jordan, facing a threat on its northern border from Syria, Iraq's (Continued on Next Page)

West Bank, Palestinian Issues Remain Key Obstacles to Peace

By Robert Holloway
AMMAN — Jordan, in the words of a former prime minister, "is the first shock absorber for the Palestinian problem." More than half of its 2.6 million citizens are of Palestinian origin and many have relatives living under Israeli occupation on the West Bank, itself part of Jordan until 1967.

"We are affected by the occupation every day of our lives," said a Jordanian journalist who is distant relative to one of the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization. "You cannot separate Jordan and the West Bank in human terms, although they are distinct political entities."

When King Hussein reconvened the lower house of the parliament in January after an interruption of almost 10 years, many outside Jordan naturally associated the move with the failure of the king's talks last year with the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, on President Ronald Reagan's proposal to link Jordan and the West Bank in a confederation.

The king had prorogued the lower house in November 1974, when a Arab summit declared the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He did not, however, dissolve the House of Representatives, half of whose members had been elected in West Bank constituencies before the occupation. If the PLO, bitterly divided since its expulsion from Beirut, was unable to accept the Reagan proposal, the king (or so it was thought) might seek a mandate from the West Bank deputies to enter talks with Israel on Palestinian autonomy.

The recall of the parliament, however, opened a public debate that has revealed strong opposition to the Reagan plan. Although political parties still may not contest elections, Moslem fundamentalists scored impressive victories over dozens of rival candidates in three of the eight by-elections held in March to replace dead East Bank deputies, and an Arab nationalist won a fourth seat. A source close to the king remained in private this month, "American credibility is not zero; it is minus."

The by-elections were held to avert a constitutional crisis. Only 47 deputies were still alive and a dozen of those are more than 70 years old. The king's authority is unchallenged, even by small Communist groups that he tolerates, but Jordan remains a constitutional monarchy; had only eight West Bank deputies been unable to travel to Amman, the House of Representatives would have lacked a quorum. Since the Israelis will not permit elections on the West Bank, vacancies are filled by candidates chosen by the parliament.

Information Minister Leila Sharaf said that this was "the only inhibition to developing democracy, which is a process of education; a new generation has grown up without elections and is hungry for

pates receiving slightly more than \$600 million in grants, primarily from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait but also with smaller payments by Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. About \$400 million of this will go into the central government's budget.

The government's expenditures make up such a large share of gross national product that any slowdown in government spending is quickly felt throughout all sectors of the economy. Last year, the government budget of \$717 million dinars amounted to about 30 percent of the gross domestic product of 1,487 billion dinars.

This year's 776-million-dinar budget represents a minimal real increase over last year's, reflecting the curtailed aid inflows. The reduced government spending has been felt most notably in a slowing down of planned capital investments in development projects in the current five-year plan. Last year, for example, the economy's budget was based on its being an open economy that relied heavily on an outflow of its skilled workers, goods and services and an inflow of private remittances, manual laborers, Arab aid and capital, and consumer imports. When its Arab economic partners and supporters suddenly felt the pinch of international and regional developments (most notably lower oil prices and exports and the Iran-Iraq war), Jordan quickly suffered in sympathy.

The single biggest recessionary factor has been the large drop in the anticipated Arab cash grants that had been set at \$1.25 billion a year at the 1979 Baghdad Arab summit meeting. In 1982 and 1983, Jordan received only 184 million dinars and 130 million dinars, respectively, in Arab grants for use in the central government's budget (another sum equal to half those amounts went to the armed forces every year and, thus, did not directly affect the domestic economy). This year, the government anticipates

reduced domestic activity as aggravated by a drop in exports, due to factors such as the slowdown in the Gulf economies, cutback imports by Iraq, the boycott of Egypt, poor relations with Syria and a generally weak international market for phosphates, Jordan's single biggest export item.

Domestic exports last year dropped from 186 million dinars to 160 million dinars. The biggest factor in this respect was the halving of exports to Iraq, from 67 million dinars in 1982 to 31 million dinars in 1983, for the third straight year of non-rising capital expenditures.

The reduced domestic activity was aggravated by a drop in exports, due to factors such as the slowdown in the Gulf economies, cutback imports by Iraq, the boycott of Egypt, poor relations with Syria and a generally weak international market for phosphates, Jordan's single biggest export item.

The strong inflow of remittances by Jordanians and Palestinians working in the Arab oil states has been another sanguine development.

Remittances channelled through the banking system last year were worth 413 million dinars, with perhaps half again this amount coming into the country through unofficial channels.

Surprisingly, the balance-of-payments picture remains healthy. A

Phosphate exports of 3.7 million dinars

(Continued on Next Page)

rights." Jordan's population is highly educated.

The turnout in the by-elections, the first in which women could vote, was 43 percent, more than twice as large as, for instance, recent polling for the upper house in Egypt.

But, almost everyone agrees, a

benign one.

Tarek Masarweh, a columnist for

the daily al-Rai and a severe critic

of the former government's eco-

nomic policies, complained that

"there is no strong opposition."

Fair controls on the news media remain at its disposal, moreover,

and if the business community was

pleased to see the replacement of

the interventionist Prime Minister Mudar Badran in January, his suc-

cessor, Ahmad Obaidat, is like Mr.

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"This is still a police state,"

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JORDAN

Relations With Arab Nations Strained As War in the Gulf Continues Unabated

AMMAN — When asked to list Jordan's priorities in its dealings with other Arab states, an adviser to King Hussein said this month: "Without any doubt the first is to stop the Gulf war."

That is no pious expression of sympathy for an Arab neighbor that has been ruined by three and a half years of hostilities: Jordan, Iraq's most faithful supporter against Iran, is feeling the economic pinch itself, although it has not committed its resources to the conflict. Iraq's growing weakness has also increased the relative strength of its rivals in the Arab world, notably Syria, with which Jordan has such uneasy relations that, during the 1980 Arab summit in Amman, Syria mobilized armored units on their common border.

"The king is afraid of polarization in international affairs and he cannot, therefore, cut ties with anyone," his aide said. But King Hussein believes that a negotiated settlement of the Gulf war would redress a political balance in the Middle East that Jordan feels has tilted against it.

The immediate effect of the war is, nevertheless, economic. Iraq long ago suspended the financial assistance to Jordan that it pledged at the Baghdad summit in 1978, when 17 Arab states, in a rare display of solidarity, condemned the Camp David agreements.

Iraqi, another of the Baghdad donors, halted payments to Jordan because Libya sides with Iran in the war; with only Saudi Arabia and Kuwait honoring their commitments, Jordan this year can look forward to \$600 million in Arab aid, less than half the \$1.25 billion it was promised.

Trade with Iraq has slumped since the boom that Jordan experienced when Baghdad put its economy onto a war footing but consumers in Iraq still had enough money to buy imported goods. Central Bank statistics show that Jordan's exports to Iraq jumped from about

\$91.3 million in 1980 to more than \$186.8 million the following year, when they represented 85 percent of Jordan's sales within the Arab common market and 37.5 percent of all Jordanian exports. In the 12 months that ended last October they fell to \$72.7 million.

The volume of goods in transit through the Jordanian port of Aqaba more than tripled in the first year of the war as activity declined in Iraq's single port, Basrah. It slumped last year, however, reaching 2,69 million tons by the end of November, 1.2 million tons lower than in the corresponding period of 1982, the Central Bank reported.

The war appears to have had a similar, though less drastic, impact upon remittances by migrant workers, the single most important factor in Jordan's balance of payments. About 300,000 Jordanians work in foreign countries, two-thirds of them in the Gulf states, notably Saudi Arabia, contributing about \$1.25 billion a year to the Jordanian economy.

Jordan's reliance upon foreign trade and the movement of labor makes the country more than usually sensitive to external influences: the strongest and most persistent is Syria. Although King Hussein has urged volunteers to join the Iraqi armed forces and has rhetorically offered to lead the Yarmuk force he created in 1982, he has not sent any regulars to Iraq.

The Jordanian Army is, man for man, the best in the Middle East," an independent observer said, "but it has only 90,000 men. To send one of its four divisions to Iraq would invite moves by Syria."

Sources close to the king, who asked not to be named, said the chief bone of contention was the king's readiness to tolerate Islamic fundamentalists, among them the Moslem Brotherhood, which until recently was the focus of widespread and violent opposition in Syria to the regime of President

Hafez al-Assad. After a series of uprisings, troops loyal to the president surrounded and shelled the city of Hama, north of Damascus, in 1982; estimates of the number of dead range from 10,000 to 30,000.

"Syrian intelligence blamed Jordan for encouraging the Brotherhood because it was too incompetent to identify and neutralize subversion in Syria," a source close to the king said.

Relations with Syria, while not so strained as during the Amman summit, remain uneasy. Jordan has introduced exit visas for people crossing its northern border, although Syria has not reciprocated. Jordan, meanwhile, is waiting to see the outcome of the struggle between President Assad's younger brother Rifaat and his rivals for the succession to the ailing leader of the state.

The king's advisers feel that the balance in relations with Syria is too delicate to permit Jordan to make any precipitate move, and this was a factor influencing the king's unsuccessful talks last year with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the Reagan plan to link Jordan and the West Bank in a confederation. The talks failed principally because Mr. Arafat weakened first by the PLO's exodus from Beirut and subsequently by his expulsion from northern Lebanon by Syrian-backed factions in the PLO, no longer had the authority to persuade his colleagues to accept U.S. proposals for a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation.

King Hussein was reluctant to push Mr. Arafat too hard, his advisers say, because of the danger of exacerbating the split within the PLO and causing Mr. Arafat's fall. "U.S. aid is not disinterested," one of the king's advisers said, "and we are not asking for any. We do not want to become a pawn in the East-West struggle."

— ROBERT HOLLOWAY

But, the king's aides said, the restoration of formal ties must be a concerted move by members of the Arab League. "It would be very embarrassing for us to reopen an embassy in an Arab capital where there is an Israeli embassy," one aide explained.

The risks in rapprochement with Egypt were underlined last year when a mob burned Jordan's embassy in Tripoli, apparently in reaction to the Hussein-Arafat talks on the Reagan plan. As a diplomat in Amman observed, "Egypt has the population, the economic base and the military might to survive isolation in the Arab world. Jordan has none of those."

Egypt, moreover, was rewarded for signing its peace treaty with Israel with U.S. aid now exceeding \$1 billion a year.

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— ROBERT HOLLOWAY

Water: Ancient Source of Tension

(Continued From Previous Page)

muk's winter floods and providing water for irrigation projects but also give Syria and Israel a more even flow of water on a year-round basis. In 1980 the U.S. Agency for International Development loaned Jordan \$9 million in addition to \$10 million previously committed for this \$1-billion project. The dam should irrigate a total of 52,000 acres and power a major hydroelectric project.

Such calculations are a constant motif in Arab politics; it seems paradoxical, at least to outsiders who categorize Arab states as moderate or extremist, that Jordan still declines to renew diplomatic ties with Egypt. Jordan was one of the most eager advocates of Egypt's admittance early this year to the Islamic Conference; King Hussein has conferred with President Hosni Mubarak several times and Jordanian newspaper editors say he asked them to refrain from criticizing Egyptian policies; in concluding a trade agreement last year, Jordan became the first Arab state formally to end the economic boycott of Egypt, which came into force after the Baghdad summit. Iraq has said on several occasions that it would not hesitate to renew ties with Cairo if given the lead to do so.

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matter. And during a round of secret shuttle diplomacy just before the Lebanese crisis began to claim his attention in 1980-81, the U.S. negotiator Philip Habib tried patiently but in vain to elicit at least a tacit Maqarin agreement from the Egyptian states. They returned to them at the beginning of May 1984, apparently after the pressure generated by the U.S. Emba and AID mission in Amman.

According to the Jerusalem-based Water Commissioner Zemah Yair said on April 3 that Israel would begin summer "taking all the water from the Yarmuk river to which it is entitled under agreements with Jordan." By the end of 1985, it would be able to draw 60 million to 70 million cubic meters annually, Mr. Yair reportedly said. The Water Commission has decided to remove an artificial island in the Yarmuk near the intake tunnel to the East Ghor Canal. According to Jordanian officials, the island effectively diverted more Yarmuk water to Israel, where the Sea of Galilee storage levels were high and were being used to pump water to Israeli settlements in the Golani Heights and the West Bank. Jordan ordered its farmers in the Jordan Valley not to plant summer crops, because of the impending water shortage.

Even more serious, from the Jordanian

point of view, Israeli officials who had attended regular meetings in presence of representatives of the United Nations (usually American) on water problems suspended the meetings unilaterally in March of 1983. They returned to them at the beginning of May 1984, apparently after the pressure generated by the U.S. Emba and AID mission in Amman.

After a prolonged drought during the winter of 1983-1984, Jordanian and Israeli water reserves fell to new lows. Jordanian officials predicted a water crisis and possibly a political-military one as well by late summer of 1984, unless Israel allowed the Jordanians to remove an artificial island in the Yarmuk near the intake tunnel to the East Ghor Canal. According to Jordanian officials, the island effectively diverted more Yarmuk water to Israel, where the Sea of Galilee storage levels were high and were being used to pump water to Israeli settlements in the Golani Heights and the West Bank. Jordan ordered its farmers in the Jordan Valley not to plant summer crops, because of the impending water shortage.

Late spring rains relieved the acute drought conditions, although not time to save many crops. What is needed clearly a major application of common sense each side, as well as careful U.S. monitoring of the entire water situation in the area.

West Bank, Palestine Issues Block Peace

(Continued From Previous Page)

bitterness ideological rival within the Arab world, received large amounts of Iraqi aid in the late 1970s and has good practical reasons to side with Baghdad. Few Jordanians, however, seem to doubt the sincerity of the king's appeal to Arab nationalism, even if equally few responded to his appeal for a volunteer force to aid the Iraqi Army. Where the king seems out of touch with public opinion is in his support for President Saddam Hussein.

A newspaper editor observed that "most people think Saddam is getting his just deserts," an impression that was confirmed in several other conversations. Antipathy for Mr. Saddam does not imply even sneaking support for Iran, however, and the fundamentalists enjoy-

ing popularity in Jordan now have nothing in common with Ayatollah Khomeini. One new deputy almost overstepped the limits of republicanism when he insisted on swearing allegiance to God as well as to king and country.

Sources close to the king, nevertheless, attribute the by-election results to frustration with Israel's refusal to halt settlement building on the West Bank.

"Reagan promised to pursue on the Israelis to go ahead with what is called the peace process," one source said. "It is not seen as a peace process here. Fundamentalism offers clear solutions. If the Palestinian issue is not solved, people will opt for extremism."

Mohammed Milhim, mayor of the West Bank village of Hebron until he was expelled in 1980, counters with the view that Israeli set-

tlement policy poses a threat to the stability of Jordan, although he does not believe that annexation of the territory by Israel would mean mass voluntary emigration by Palestinians. "We have lived with the nastiest occupation for 17 years and feel it is better to stay put if we can."

But while he regards Jordan as "a lung" and welcomes the recent political changes because "people are freer to express themselves than in other Arab states," he fears that, unless the Israelis comply with United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of November 1967, and withdraw from the West Bank, the Palestinians living there will turn to extremism, and that, "because of the great intermingling of family ties," extremist sentiment will grow in Jordan.

Even the most experienced ob-

servers of Jordanian politics conclude that it is not easy to gauge public opinion, which most agree that there was general approval for the king's last judgment that the United States was no longer an evenhanded mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is hard to assess to what extent Jordanians share the view of the Tunisian Tarek Masafer that "Israel will never budge without war," although the speaker somewhat off the mark when claimed that "no politician will you

What is clear is that, as king permits more public debate his aides say he will, the question of the West Bank will figure prominently in discussions, and the view of an educated but frustrated community will grow increasing mice in the formulation of policy.

Lack of Quality Control Blocks Government Hopes to Expand Agricultural Export

By Anne Counsell

AMMAN — Jordan's first two national development plans focused on the Jordan Valley for initial large-scale agricultural growth, due to its favorable subtropical climate and available water for irrigation.

Plasticulture, in the form of hot-houses, now covers more than 75 percent of the 42,000 hectares (103,740 acres) of agricultural land in the valley. The introduction of plasticulture, the availability of soft loans from the Agriculture Credit Corp. (ACC), the supply of such things as fertilizers and seeds from the Jordan Cooperatives Organization (JCO) and the Jordan Valley Farmers Association (JVFA), as well as technical advice on soil fumigation and drip irrigation have all contributed to large increases in vegetable production. This rose from 317,000 tons in 1973 to 759,000 tons in 1983, and a further

25-percent increase is expected by 1990.

Salem al-Lawzi, undersecretary for agriculture, describes this agricultural development during the last decade as "upside down." He said that "an enormous increase in production has not been complemented by a corresponding development of marketing and previously unchallenged export outlets to Syria and the Gulf are being taken over by low-cost suppliers such as Turkey and Greece."

With vital markets becoming more quality conscious, Jordan's weakness as an exporter has been the lack of quality control. An attempt to introduce the grading of produce began in the late 1970s with a government decision to establish marketing centers and processing plants in the Jordan Valley.

Although economically important, the Jordan Valley represents less than 1 percent of the country's land surface. Until recently, the rain-fed steppe and range areas had

remained largely undeveloped due to the high risks involved, the uncertain rainfall and the investment required. With a declining contribution of agriculture to the gross domestic product, dropping from 20 percent in the 1960s to 6 percent in 1981, an increasing loss of land through desertification and a government policy to improve food security, more attention has been focused on the rain-fed areas, with several long-term projects included in the current five-year plan (1981-1985).

Wheat is Jordan's staple food, accounting for 54 percent of daily calorie intake, but the area available for cultivation is limited by topography, land fragmentation and annual precipitation. The Wheat Improvement Program, operated by the Ministry of Agriculture and the JCO with financial and technical assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Unit-

ed Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the West German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), expects to increase wheat yields in the available area through improved cultivation techniques. Two machinery stations now provide seed drills, chisel ploughs, treated seed and mechanical harvesters as well as advice on the planting, spraying and use of fertilizers.

Attempts are also being made to develop mixed farming in the highlands by integrating forage/fodder crops into the cereal rotation. Self-regenerating leguminous medie forage and fodder varieties in the rotation are encouraging cereal farmers to start their own sheep flock.

The national flock of about one million sheep, previously a neglected asset, is gradually being built up through breeding, rearing and fattening programs, slowly replacing the traditional rangeland rearing

system with semi-intensive rearing farms. Jordan now produces less than 30 percent of its red-meat requirements, but plans are under way to establish a public shareholding company in cooperation with the private sector to produce about 2,000 tons of red meat annually. Approximately 300,000 lambs, half of them imported, were fattened last year as part of the program.

Concurrent with the sheep projects is a rangeland management program operated by the JCO with assistance from the World Food Program and the FAO. Last year 700 hectares (1,729 acres) were planted with Atriplex shrubs for future grazing, and a proposed extension of the project will bring another 5,500 hectares under Atriplex by 1986. However, as rangeland is publicly owned and grazing rights are communally held, the problem of overgrazing and depletion remains, especially in drought years. Little success has been achieved

in increasing beef and dairy production as imported beef prices are competitive and local fodder production is low. Also, the large quantities of imported low-cost skimmed milk make the dairy industry a risky business.

The major development in the cool-climate of the highlands has been poultry farming. A poultry improvement program of research, veterinary services and loans to farmers over the last 16 years has resulted in almost total self-sufficiency in eggs, poultry meat and breeding hens. Table eggs are the healthiest poultry subsector, and laying hens are bulk-fed under battery conditions in medium to large farms, mostly holding 10,000 to 30,000 birds.

Exports to Iraq, through a government-run egg cooperative, reached 63 million eggs in 1982. The broiler industry is less stable due to a lack of large-scale freezing facilities and below-capacity production resulting in a shell of approximately six million a year, which are imported.

Fruit and olive trees are grown on a large scale as part of the revitalized Highland Development Project operated by the Wadi Ministry of Agriculture. Five percent of the targeted 100 hectares has been reseeded through terracing and plowing, benefiting nearly 6,000 families owning small areas of open land.

A project to develop the river catchment areas deforested and exposed to erosion, will cover an area of 83,000 hectares. Trees will be planted on steep slopes with fruit trees and shrubs in lower catchment regions. Still, at present stage, the project is aimed to run for seven years at an estimated cost of 30 million dinars and improve the area through aridization and cultivation in accordance with the land capability.

Manufacturing and Mining Consolidating Development Progress of a Decade

By Philip Robins

AMMAN — Rocked by a depressed local and regional market and with world prices for mineral exports still in a trough, Jordan's manufacturing and mining sectors are aiming at consolidating the considerable industrial development achieved during the last 10 years.

Jawad Anani, the recently appointed minister of industry, trade and tourism, summarizes the government's task in this respect as "holding economic activity at its present level while maintaining the psychological posture of industry."

Nowhere has this dual objective faced a more difficult time than in the area of the heavy, extractive industries.

Jordan's development plans have sought to exploit the country's few natural resources to the full, and in so doing to lay the foundations of a commercially viable industrial base.

However, these projects have begun to mature at a time when world demand has badly dropped. The \$400-million diammonium fertilizer plant on the Red Sea coast, for example, has seen the price of its end product fall 43 percent since the original feasibility study was completed.

The factory has the capacity to turn out 700,000 metric tons a year of high-grade fertilizer but its target of full production by 1985 appears in jeopardy because, despite its good location for a primarily Asian market, the continued lack

of funds in the developing world is likely to keep demand suppressed.

Problems of morale have started to afflict the potash works on the Dead Sea, which, having been completed on time and within its \$450-million budget, was regarded as one of the success stories of Jordan.

The resignation of its director at the beginning of the year, followed by management reorganizations and doubts as to whether the expected capacity of 1.2 million tons a year can be reached without further investment, have slightly soured what remains a basically sound project, experts said.

But gloom is not all-pervasive in the sector: the phosphates company announced in April a 60-percent increase in profits, to almost \$25 million last year.

of Tension

Banking, Financial Sectors Maintaining Healthy Growth

AMMAN — Responding to the heightened demand of local borrowers and the effects of the 2-year-old slowdown in the economy, Jordanian banks and financial institutions continue to grow at a healthy clip while facing increasing government regulation.

The Jordanian banking and finance sector has filled in considerably in the oil-fueled boom decade since 1973, growing at an average annual rate of more than 20 percent for most of that period. Jordanian and foreign commercial banks nearly doubled to reach 16 today, and they have been joined by newcomers that include five finance companies, two investment banks, two Islamic banking institutions and four savings-and-loan-type institutions. A government moratorium on issuing licenses for new banks is expected to remain in force forever more years in order to give the many new financial institutions a chance to establish themselves firmly in the market.

The bank expansion of the banking system in the boom years has been replaced by slightly slower growth dictated by more prudent lending to local and foreign borrowers operating in a recessionary economy. The performance of the last two years suggests that the local banking system has both the capacity and the willfulness to meet the demand for capital that was largely created by the sudden, \$25-million annual shortfall in official Arab aid in 1982 and 1983.

In its last year, commercial bank deposits increased by 16 percent to each 1.38 billion dinars, and the banks' outstanding loans increased by the same ratio to reach

1.053 billion dinars. This solid growth has reflected the continuing rise in the economy's total money supply, which rose by 14 percent in the last year to reach 1.616 billion dinars.

Demand for loans remains firm, but the ability of the banking system to keep up with the economy's demand for fresh capital will be seriously tested, as a result of several new government regulations. These include raising the minimum capital of commercial banks to 5 million dinars, transforming the equity distribution of foreign banks operating in Jordan so that they are 51-percent owned by Jordanian shareholders, requiring all commercial banks to invest 15 percent of their capital and reserves in the shares of public shareholding companies, and requiring the 35 insurance companies operating in Jordan to raise their capital to a minimum of 1 million dinars by the end of this year.

All this new demand for capital comes on top of already strong demand for the locally syndicated dinar loans and corporate bond issues that have become such an important new element in the financial system since they were first introduced five years ago. By February of this year, outstanding syndicated loans totaled 107 million dinars and outstanding corporate bonds totaled 62 million dinars.

The Central Bank continues to encourage dinar-denominated syndications and bonds by rediscounting banks' participations in such credits. This partly explains the recent popularity of "package" deals in which corporations typically finance their capital needs by a com-

bination of a locally syndicated loan and bond issue, jointly underwritten, managed and provided by a group of local banks and finance companies. Such local dinar borrowings are often complemented by small foreign-currency credits abroad.

Commercial bankers and the Central Bank both estimate that the market will have to meet demand for some 100 million dinars in fresh capital by the end of this year, roughly half for bonds and syndications and the other half for new share issues and equity restructuring operations.

The governor of the Central Bank, Mohammad Said Nabulsi, said in an interview earlier this month that the government is already studying the most appropriate measures to deal with the anticipated liquidity squeeze.

The government has already asked several newly established financial institutions and large industrial companies to postpone calling in the balance of their shareholders' equity payments, in a bid to spread out the market's demand for capital over the coming two years.

The Central Bank is also likely to adjust maximum interest rates payable on local dinar savings and current accounts to a bid to help banks to spread out the market's demand for capital over the coming two years.

One of the chronic vulnerabilities

PETRA — For such a small country, Jordan has a surprising

number of tourist attractions.

Among the treasures are fabulous antiquities sites, notably Roman-Byzantine Jerash and the Nabataeans' Petra, and many other archaeological areas spanning the last 500,000 years of human activity: the warm, seaside winter resort of Aqaba, with its world-famous corals so easily accessible to divers and snorkelers; the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area (at 400 meters below sea level, the lowest spot on Earth); the particular allure of desert tourism; several thermal water springs; fine weather almost throughout the year, and a tradition of hospitality and friendliness that traces its origins, like the stones of the land, to the early days of recorded history.

Jordan has never fully exploited its touristic potential, primarily because of regional political problems (notably the occasional war), previously inadequate touristic facilities, and more pressing priorities in other fields. During the last decade, however, the gaps in the tourism infrastructure have been filled in, and the country is well-positioned for sustained growth in this traditionally erratic and sensitive sector.

A more aggressive international marketing strategy undertaken in the last two years by the combined forces of the Ministry of Tourism,

tel., travel agencies, restaurants, leisure facilities and transport during the last decade have put in place an infrastructure that is capable of handling a considerably larger number of visitors. More aggressive and professional marketing efforts by the private and public sectors are expected to draw these new visitors in the coming years, especially if the broader Middle East area remains relatively quiet.

The global economic recession and the news of conflicts in Lebanon and the Gulf translated into a slight decrease in visitors to Jordan last year (1.717 million, against 1.977 million in 1982). But this figure includes 750,000 Egyptians, mostly laborers in search of work. The reduced number of visitors meant unchanged tourism income of about \$510 million last year, and the country is well-positioned for sustained growth in this traditionally erratic and sensitive sector.

The situation is not expected to change very much this year, with the same number of tourists anticipated as in 1983. But extensive (mostly private) investments in ho-

tel, travel agencies, restaurants, leisure facilities and transport during the last decade have put in place an infrastructure that is capable of handling a considerably larger number of visitors. More aggressive and professional marketing efforts by the private and public sectors are expected to draw these new visitors in the coming years, especially if the broader Middle East area remains relatively quiet.

The most significant new facilities are the Queen Alia International Airport (from where Alia's network now reaches west to Los Angeles and east to Singapore), and a handful of new international hotels that have more than doubled Amman's four- and five-star hotel capacity to more than 10,000 beds. The new four-star Petra Forum Hotel at Petra has set a high standard for such out-of-the-way facilities and should significantly add to the attractions of Petra as a tourist destination. It has also quickly caught other Jordanian hoteliers the much-needed lesson that, if sustained new marketing and promotion techniques are combined with competitive pricing, quality service and innovative ideas and facilities on the ground, new tourist markets for Jordan can be stimulated or even created.

Jordan's archaeological sites remain its strongest drawing card, and they are being augmented ev-

ery year with discoveries of new sites or the excavation and restoration of existing antiquities. About 30 different archaeological excavations or surveys take place every year, mostly by foreign teams working in cooperation with the Jordanian Department of Antiquities and one of the several foreign archaeological institutes that have permanent offices in Jordan (the American Center of Oriental Research, the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History, and German, French and Spanish institutes).

The director of the Department of Antiquities, Adnan Hadidi, has the difficult task of allocating limited financial and human resources among competing demands, such as funding new digs or surveys, restoring and conserving exposed monuments or supporting existing projects. Limited funding has recently curtailed some of the excavation work of the Jerash International Project, although restoration work continues by French, English, Italian, Australian, Polish, Spanish and Jordanian teams working in different parts of the city.

The continued exposure of Jordan's rich archaeological heritage should dovetail nicely with the Tourism Ministry's overall strategy of targeting its marketing campaigns at more specialized groups, such as history buffs, desert lovers, Crusader castle fans or water-

sports enthusiasts. Jordan's antiquities are noteworthy not only because they are so well preserved and so easily accessible but also because they span virtually every period of human civilization, including important sites from the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages, the Hellenistic, Nabataean, Roman and Byzantine periods and the Islamic period starting with the Umayyads in the 7th century A.D. Crusader castles, Roman legionary fortresses, Arab mountaintop forts, Umayyad desert bath and farming complexes, Roman temples, Byzantine churches, Nabataean sanctuaries and a string of biblical cities along the King's Highway are just some of the things Jordan offers that remain little known to most of the international tourism industry.

For the foreseeable future, Jordan will continue to market itself both as the tourist's gateway to Middle East religious sights and as the businessman's gateway to the rich markets of the Gulf. A new effort is being launched to take advantage of the ample local hotel facilities during the off-season to attract conference and convention business, through which groups of hundreds of Arab and foreign visitors could do their business and take a day or two to enjoy the pleasures of roaming around a country that has played host to humanity for the last half a million years.

— RAMI G. KHOURI

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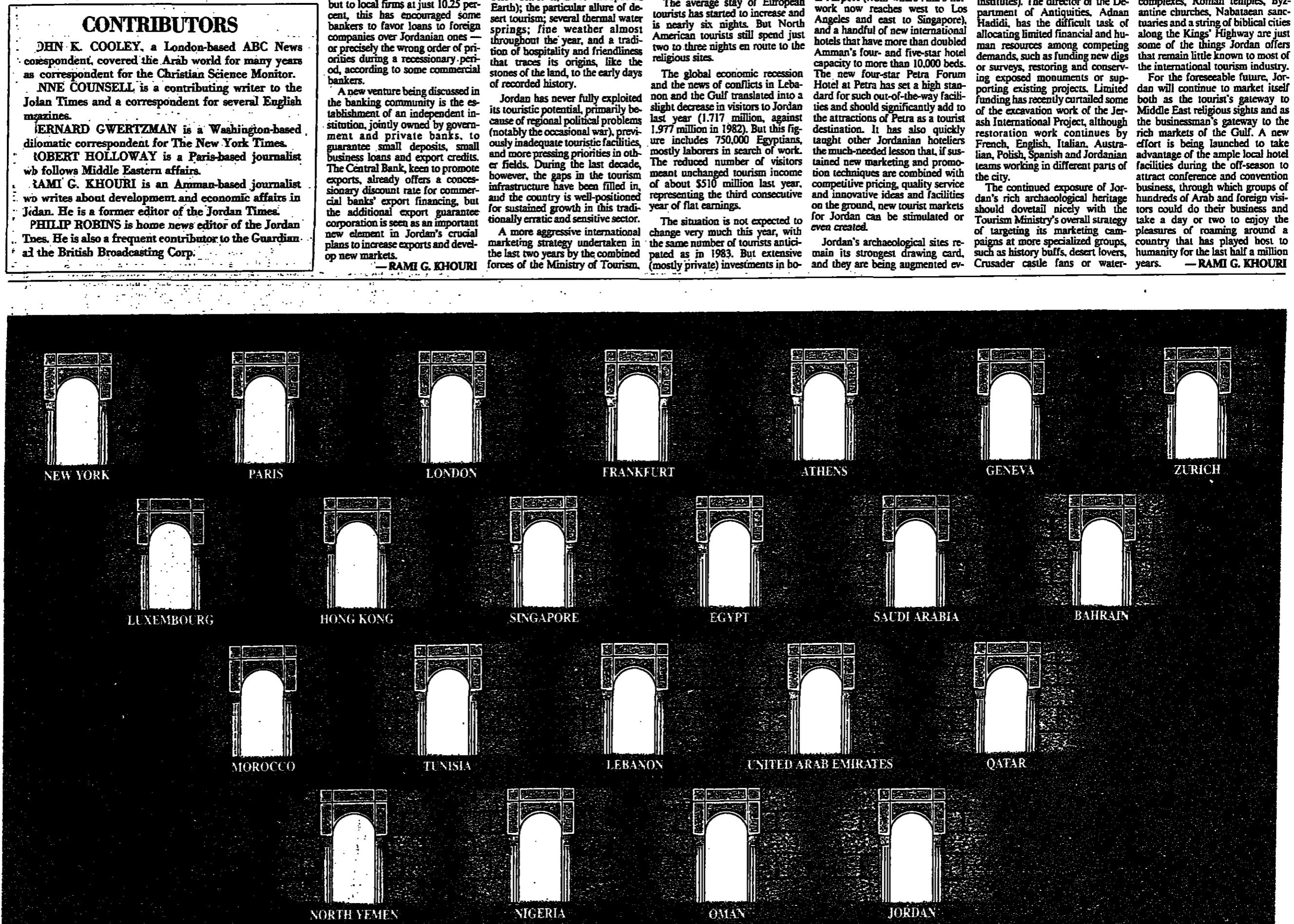
— RAMI G. KHOURI

JORDAN



The Khazneh at Petra, left; crowds at last year's festival at Jerash, right.

Tourism Promotion Campaign Producing Results



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	12 Month High Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Sls.	High Low Quot. Chgs	Close
A					
100% AIC PH	100	15	200	250 250 250 +10	250
125% ALLBn	100	15	200	250 250 250 +10	250
125% VITAMIN	100	15	200	250 250 250 +10	250
140% ATTFd	100	15	200	250 250 250 +10	250
140% AGRIC U	100	15	200	250 250 250 +10	250
140% Action	100	15	200	250 250 250 +10	250
140% AGRIC L	100	15	200	250 250 250 +10	250
150% AdRus 5	100	15	200	250 250 250 +10	250
150% AdRus 7	100	15	200	250 250 250 +10	250
150% AdRus 9	100	15	200	250 250 250 +10	250
150% AdRus 11	100	15	200	250 250 250 +10	250
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U.S. Stocks Report,
Money Supply, Page 6

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1984

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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TECHNOLOGY

Computers and Software: The Incompatibility Factor

By DAVID E. SANGER

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Computer retailers like to say these days that "software drives the market." What they mean is that many of their customers could not care less about the computers they buy, but are primarily interested in whether the programs designed for it will keep their books, churn out their letters or foresee their business problems.

Although software fanatics rejoice at anything that is faster, cheaper and quicker, most learn quickly that it is impossible to divorce a program from the computer that is designed to run it.

Now, just as some of the most complex and powerful programs yet devised for microcomputers are poised to hit the market, many designers say they have run into something of a brick wall.

"There are just not going to be any major technical improvements made in software until the next big change in the hardware itself," predicts David Cole, the president and chief executive of Ashton-Tate, a software house in Culver City, California, that many say is taking a leading role in the industry.

Many of his competitors agree. Despite the apparent glut of new software products, true advances have been few.

On the market — for example, no less than six companies last week proclaimed that their latest offerings ushered in "the dawn of a new era" in software technology — true advances have been few.

The most notable has been the successful design of a second generation of integrated program, like Ashton-Tate's Framework, Lotus Development Corp.'s Symphony and Quarterdeck Office System's Desc, which permit a microcomputer user to perform a host of tasks at once. With such packages, individual functions that once came in separate programs, like word processing or spreadsheets, are now contained on a single disk.

The beauty of integrated packages is that all of the functions in a program can be used at once. Thus, one becomes relatively easy, for example, to merge a pie chart or a statistical table into a letter. And the user can monitor his progress through "windows," or boxes that allow him to see the text of the letter in one corner of the screen, the spreadsheet in another and the pie chart in yet a third.

Such complex programs, however, tax even some of the more powerful microcomputers currently on the market. "The problem is that we have built to the limits of the IBM PC," explains Jonathan M. Sachs, vice president-research and development at Lotus, and one of the architects of Symphony.

Those limits take three forms. The first has to do with the "addressable memory" of the computer; that is, the size of the internal memory of a computer that can deal with a complex program. Both Symphony and Desc, for example, take up 320,000 characters of memory — and more when individual applications programs, like word processors and spreadsheets, are added.

The second concerns the speed of the microprocessor. The chip at the heart of International Business Machines' and many other microcomputers is the Intel 8088, but what seemed unusually powerful when the computer was introduced three years ago is somewhat humdrum today. In fact, some companies creating IBM-compatible computers, like Tandy Corp., have sacrificed some of that compatibility in order to use speedier members of the Intel microprocessor family.

And the third limitation concerns the graphics capabilities of the computer's monitor. "When you understand graphics, you understand why the Macintosh has been so successful," said Jeff Raikes, marketing manager for Microsoft Inc., referring to Apple Computer Inc.'s latest entry in the personal computer field. While the Macintosh has other limitations, its powerful Motorola 68000 microprocessor and other features have permitted Microsoft and others to design programs that vary the size and shape of type fonts on the screen, make it possible to draw small pictures and make it easier to skip from one window to another.

Most software executives seem convinced that computer hard-

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 6)

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on May 30/31, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm EDT.

	S	E	D.M.	F.F.	J.L.	G.M.	R.E.	S.F.	Yen	U.S.
Amsterdam Cred	55.78	77.07	20.3798	4.0223	3.5078*	18.7111	1.0000	1.0000	24.8126	1.2186
Brussels (C)	55.78	77.07	20.3798	4.0223	3.5078*	18.7111	1.0000	1.0000	24.8126	1.2186
London (L)	55.78	77.07	20.3798	4.0223	3.5078*	18.7111	1.0000	1.0000	24.8126	1.2186
Milan	1,489.40	2,240.00	617.25	201.24	—	501.24	30.22	74.065	7,293.00	4.1600
New York (C)	55.78	77.07	20.3798	4.0223	3.5078*	18.7111	1.0000	1.0000	24.8126	1.2186
Tokyo	211.65	222.71	44.61	22.57	13.72*	75.12	41.49*	162.54	—	1.2186
Zurich	2,253.3	3,128.0	24.905	12.938	6.722*	48.904	2.5000	1.0000	—	1.2186
1 ECU	0.8199	0.9291	2.2326	4.8594	1.2613*	2.9202	45.980	1.6070	18.4713	1.2186
1 SDM	1,0414	1,0714	2.7518	1.9379	1.2367	2.4184	2.0000	1.0000	—	1.2186

Dollar Values

Late interbank rates on May 30/31, excluding fees.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar

U.S. \$1.00 = £0.7356 (a) £1.00 = \$1.3525 (b) £1.00 = \$1.3525 (c)

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(Continued From Page 19)

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Revlon Inc. Spurns Buyout Group*The Associated Press*

NEw-York — Revlon Inc., one of the largest cosmetics producers in the United States, said Thursday it declined to begin discussions with an investment group that has indicated it may be interested in making a takeover offer.

The company said it appeared the group "did not have the financial capability carry out such a transaction."

The investor group was said to have included former Revlon exec-

tive Martin Revson, one of the founders of the company, a Revlon spokesman said.

Mr. Revson, who is a director at Del Laboratories, a drug, cosmetics and toiletries company in Farmingdale, New York, could not be reached for comment.

In a brief statement, Revlon's chairman, Michel C. Bergerac, said an investor group "made an unsolicited approach to Revlon's board and investment bankers to car-

ry out such a transaction."

"The company declined to commence discussions," he said.

The Revlon spokesman said that the request had been received in the past day or two and that the discussions never reached the stage at which a figure for a takeover bid was discussed. He said the company has no other takeover offers under consideration.

Revlon currently has about 37.7 million shares of common stock outstanding, the spokesman said.

In early trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, Revlon was up \$1.875 at \$37.75 a share. At that price, a buyout would have a value of about \$1.42 billion.

Officials said the proposed private company would continue to be controlled by the present majority shareholders — the family of George R. Wackenhuus — which beneficially owns 53.3 percent of the common stock.

Waterford Glass, Carroll Industries Begin Discussions on Irish Merger

Reuters

DUBLIN — Waterford Glass Group Ltd. and Carroll Industries Ltd. said Thursday that they are discussing a possible merger.

It would be the biggest merger in Irish history, creating a company with annual sales of 444 million Irish pounds (\$498 million), and profits of 20 million pounds.

Spokesmen for the companies said the discussions "may lead to some form of association" but were at a very early stage. Financial analysts said the two companies appeared to rule out a straight takeover by Carroll.

Waterford had annual sales of 212 million pounds and Carroll's sales were 232 million pounds.

Waterford Glass has grown into one of the largest producers of hand-made crystal in the world and one of Ireland's leading exporters. But the company, which says its domestic sales are suffering from high sales tax and reduced government spending announced in March it was interested in a takeover offer.

Carroll has interests in tobacco, pharmaceuticals, paper and packaging. It is partly owned by Rothmans International PLC, the tobacco company.

COMPANY NOTES

Atlas Van Lines, based in Evansville, Indiana, said that its board unanimously rejected the previously announced tender offer by Contans Acquisition for 1,752,000 Atlas shares. The board called the offer inadequate and told its investment bankers, Alex Brown & Sons, to seek alternative offers for Atlas shares outstanding.

Bowater Corp. PLC said that the separation of its U.S. forest products business from the rest of the activities of the British-based company is expected to be completed by July 23 conditional on approval by shareholders at a June 22 meeting and by the British high court. Under the plan, existing Bowater shareholders will become shareholders in two new companies, Bowater Industries PLC and Bowater Inc.

Cheung Kong Holdings Ltd. said that it has increased its holding in Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. to 40 percent from 35.1 percent at the end of 1983. The increase mainly results from a Hutchison bonus payment in cash and shares, which represents a contribution of about 700 million Hong Kong dollars (\$89.6 million) to the Hong-Kong based Cheung Kong.

Kroger Co., the Cincinnati-based grocery and drug store chain, expects first half sales and profits to compare favorably with last year because first quarter gains have continued in the second quarter. Results for the first six months ended June 30, aided by company wide cost cutting measures, should exceed last year's sales of \$6.9 billion and profits of \$56.8 million. All segments of the company are contributing to the improving results, including Kroger food stores, Dillons Cos., Kroger Manufacturing and SuperK.

Nederlandse Scheepvaart Maatschappij, as expected, has been declared bankrupt by a Dutch financial court in Amsterdam. This follows a recent application for liquidation filed by the Amsterdam

shipyard's receivers after attempts by two of NSM's shareholders, the city of Amsterdam and the Province of Northern Holland, failed to find a way of keeping the yard in business. The court's decision precludes a meeting of creditors that was scheduled to discuss the question of liquidation on June 5.

Philips Kommunikations Industrie AG, based in Nuremberg, West Germany, expects its net profit and ordinary dividend this year to match 1983 levels. But Gert Lorenz, the managing board chairman of the company, 70 percent owned by NV Philips, said 1984 sales growth will not match 1983's 16 percent rise to 1.31 billion Deutsche marks (\$479.7 million). He said sales in the first four months rose by more than 11 percent from the year ago period, slightly better than the average for the West German information technology sector.

Royal Dutch/Shell Group said its \$5.5-billion offer for the Shell Oil Co. stock it did not already own has tentatively increased its stake to 94.7 percent of the shares in the eighth-largest U.S. oil company. Royal Dutch/Shell, which made the \$56.8-share bid through its SPNV Holdings Inc. subsidiary, also did not extend the offer, which expired Wednesday after two previous extensions. The offer remains in doubt because of a Delaware court order that allows Shell stockholders who have accepted the offer a chance to back out of the deal once they receive a revised purchase offer from Morgan Stanley & Co., the investment adviser to Royal Dutch/Shell. That revised offer has yet to be completed.

Unisys PLC expects its recently completed capital spending program to increase profits by 1985 to 1986. But results from the \$10-million Canadian dollar (\$239-million) modernization program at Utica's Quebec refinery have been disappointing.

the current participants in the Claymore Field, which is currently producing 107,000 barrels a day of oil.

Occidental said it would use the funds from the sale to meet future exploration and development expenditures in the North Sea.

Current participants in the Claymore Field are Occidental, 36.5 percent; Texaco Inc.'s Getty Oil (Britain) Ltd., 23.5 percent; Thornton North Sea Ltd., 20 percent, and Union Texas Petroleum Ltd., 20 percent.

Separately Thursday, Occidental signed an agreement valued at \$400 million for technical assistance in developing Hungarian oil and gas reserves, the official Hungarian news agency said. The news agency gave no further details.

The sales are subject to approval of the British energy secretary and

making its investment contingent upon trimming the payroll, but Atari executives have refused to confirm or deny the Dutch concern's interest.

Atari's chairman, James Morgan, and Steven Ross, the chairman of Atari's parent company, Warner Communications Inc., last week gave credence to rumors of layoffs when they announced, separately, that major changes were being prepared for Atari.

At Warner's annual meeting in New York, Mr. Ross said "layers of management and the resulting bureaucracy ... will be stripped away."

Mr. Morgan has said his goal is to cut overhead expenses to a quarter of what they were a year ago.

Atari is laying off hundreds in its middle management

The Associated Press

SUNNYVALE, California — Atari Inc., the computer-game company, which had a loss of than \$500 million last year, began laying off hundreds of middle-management workers this week to streamline the company and cut costs.

Estimates from industry sources of the number of workers being laid off ranged from 800 to 1,000, about half of the force at its corporate headquarters here. An Atari spokesman Wednesday refused to confirm how many workers would be furloughed but did say there were layoffs.

The layoffs came amid reports that NV Philips, the Dutch electronics and entertainment company, was negotiating to buy a stake in Atari. Philips is rumored to be

fully completed capital spending program to increase profits by 1985 to 1986. But results from the \$10-million Canadian dollar (\$239-million) modernization program at Utica's Quebec refinery have been disappointing.

Atari's performance is disappointing to shareholders and management. These companies, however, often attract the professionals — takeover and leveraged-buyout experts who look for the companies' worth.

When takeover rumors began to circulate about Houdaille, its stock rose to \$30. Meanwhile, the Wall Street firm of Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., a specialist in leveraged buyouts, was looking at Houdaille.

It got together with the company

through Houdaille's investment banker at the time, Goldman, Sachs & Co., and made the offer that eventually turned out to be \$355 million, or \$40 a share. At that point, Houdaille stock was selling for just over \$20 a share.

And the \$40-a-share price was generous enough to avert any shareholder suits. Mr. O'Reilly and other top executives got to stay with the company with an equity interest.

Here is how the agreement broke down: \$60 million came from bank borrowings, \$246.5 million from issuance of debt securities and \$48.5 million from the sale of preferred and common stock.

Top management and other key employees paid \$2.1 million for 8 percent of the common stock. Kohlberg, Kravis with two limited partnerships put up \$6.9 million for 2.3 percent, and 22 institutional investors bought \$15.6 million, or 6.7 percent.

According to proxy material prepared for the buyout, Mr. O'Reilly

ly's share was 1.8 percent of the new common at a purchase price of \$304,000.

Before the merger, he owned 55,200 shares of Houdaille common, including 46,000 shares subject to stock options. After the merger, the aggregate value of the 46,000 was \$1.1 million, and the value of the remaining 9,200 shares at the buyout price of \$40 a share, was \$368,000.

Houdaille had on hand \$34.8 million in cash, and the buyout plans expected to add \$45.7 million from the sale of properties and Houdaille construction operations. Those sales have been completed and "we pretty much realized our goals," said John Latona, Houdaille's vice president for law.

Gerald C. Saltarelli, who had been chairman, president and chief executive, retired at the time of the agreement, at the age of 67, and Mr. O'Reilly, now 58, was moved up to be president and chief executive. Jerome Kohlberg Jr. of Kohl-

berg, Kravis became Houdaille's chairman.

Only one other Houdaille executive, Donald N. Boyce, is on the board. The other directors are Henry R. Kravis, George R. Roberts and Donald Herdrich, all of Kohlberg, Kravis.

Mr. Latona said the board got together once a month, mostly on the telephone. "They leave the decisions to us in terms of operations," Mr. Latona said. "But they ask very good questions."

Mr. O'Reilly now manages more for cash flow than for per-share earnings. "They impact on each other," he said, "but there is a subtle difference. You can look out at a longer horizon as a private company."

At a public company, "fortunate or unfortunate, results are measured in very short periods such as a quarter," he said. "You try to make them look improved and so forth. At a private company you don't have to be quite as conscious as that."

But the principal advantage that

Leveraged Buyout Makes Life Easier for Houdaille President

(Continued from Page 15)

come down and see us," he recalled. The agreement was made, and Houdaille (pronounced HOO-dye) became private.

One reason that the agreement appealed to Houdaille, despite the prospect of going heavily into debt, was that "we were on various hit lists and takeover lists," Mr. O'Reilly recalled. "We wanted to do something for ourselves, but our principal concern was to get the top price for our shareholders and protect the interests of the corporation and employees."

In 1978, Houdaille's stock was trading under its book value at \$15 a share. There are many solid but unglamorous companies; their stocks struggle on the exchanges.

Their performance is disappointing to shareholders and management. These companies, however, often attract the professionals — takeover and leveraged-buyout experts who look for the companies' worth.

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Trustees are available free of charge to holders of debentures and mortgage bonds respec-tively at the office of the first mentioned company at 64 Molenlaan, 1077 PE
Amsterdam, The Netherlands.**U.S. Retailers Report Gains In May Sales***The Associated Press*

Coral Gables, Florida

WASHINGTON — Major retailers in the United States posted strong sales gains in May, compared with a year earlier, the stores reported Thursday.

But analysts said the increases, following months of a strong consumer rebound from the recession, came at the expense of heavy promotions.

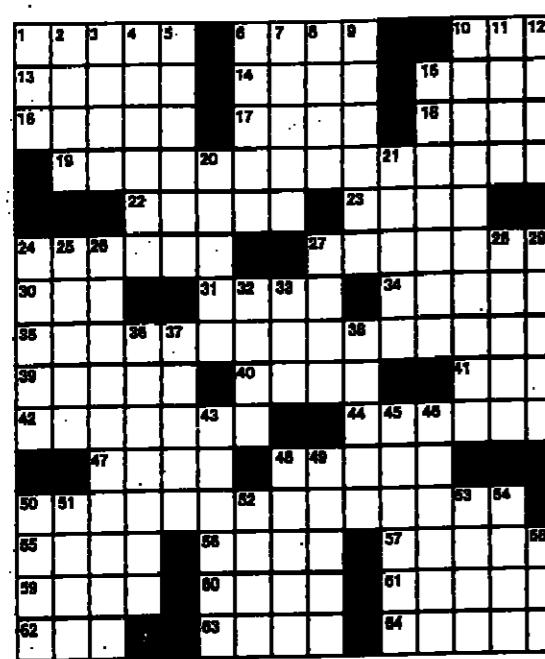
Among the big chains, Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest, said May sales rose 6.1 percent from a year earlier. K mart Corp., No. 2, had a 9.7-percent increase. J.C. Penney Co., No. 3, had a store and catalog-sales gain of 19.8 percent, and the No. 4, Federated Department Stores Inc., had an 11.9-percent increase.

The major chains reported similar gains for their fiscal year to date, which begins in February after the post-Christmas sales and cleanup.

Pressure on interest rates would relieve pressure on interest rates by curbing such lending, as measured by the Fed's credit aggregate, has been moving faster than the aggregate for money. "But," he said, "we're a long way" from allocating credit.

Mr. Wallich said that if the Fed were to restrict such lending, borrowers would merely go elsewhere for funds. "The capital market for large borrowers is like a bathtub," he said. "You can dip in it here; you can dip it there."

Mr. Wallich, who was appointed a governor in 1974, said the Fed's "proper role is to achieve and maintain credibility that it's going to continue its anti-inflationary policy."



ACROSS

- 1 Astronomer, at times 47 Leaf
- 6 They give a hoot 48 One-step
- 10 Bleak 50 Popular hot custard pie
- 12 Kind of acid 51 Lab. test
- 14 Fire's Sinn— 52 Sturdy boat
- 15 River through Bern 53 Buck or eye follower
- 16 Quantities in steins 54 Denials
- 17 "Shanter," Burns poem 55 out (gets by)
- 18 Liana of allamanda 56 "Dream of Gerontius" composer
- 19 Incapable of concentration 57 Asian goats
- 22 Ferrous 58 Pigs' digs
- 23 Sounds! 59 Nervous
- 24 Pandemonium 60 Offertory site 32 U.S. 66 and I-95
- 27 Most uninteresting 61 Word with the 33 After zeta M-G-M lion
- 30 Scull 62 Gossip
- 31 City in SW California 63 Collisions
- 34 Star of 58 Down time 64 Licks and sticks
- 35 Contrary to one's nature 65 "Whimy"
- 39 Ooze 66 "Dream of Gerontius" composer
- 40 Mountain 67 Leaf
- 41 Aye 68 One-step
- 42 Alley match 69 Popular hot custard pie
- 44 Pointe, Mich. 70 Sturdy boat

DOWN

- 1 Lacuna 43 Required
- 2 Author 45 Larists
- 3 Color called cloud gray 46 Brooks
- 4 Necessitate 47 Robinson was one
- 5 Pulpits 48 More resentful
- 6 Time after 49 Rendezvous
- 7 Fatigued 50 City near Luxor
- 8 Wing or fin 51 Calpurnia, to Caesar
- 9 Sound sleeper? 52 Fenris's father
- 10 Inning 53 "creature stirring..."
- 11 Book by Björnson 54 Inclusive abbr.
- 12 Use a hoe 55 "43—," 1982 film

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DENNIS THE MENACE

MR. WILSON JUST WON ALL MY MARBLES! HOW DID HE LEARN TO SHOOT LIKE THAT?

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME
by Herl Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NATEE



CERAPH



DUGIED



No arrangement of the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: **HER**

Yesterday's Jumble: EXUDE MUSTY KILLER TWINGE
Answer: The only thing he did last was this—GET TIRED

WEATHER**EUROPE****ASIA****AFRICA****LATIN AMERICA****NORTH AMERICA****MIDDLE EAST****OCEANIA****Canadian Stock Markets**

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$.

May 31

Hong Kong

High Low Close Chg.

Grand Met 314 314 314 0

Guinness 312 312 312 0

Hanson 384 387 387 3

Hawker 345 345 345 0

ICL 345 345 345 0

Imperial 327 327 327 0

Jardine Math 329 329 329 0

King Far 329 329 329 0

Land 329 329 329 0

Lloyd's Bank 319 319 319 0

Marshall 329 329 329 0

Mark's & So 329 329 329 0

McIntosh 329 329 329 0

Metropac 329 329 329 0

Monica 329 329 329 0

Not West Bank 329 329 329 0

Philips 329 329 329 0

Power Gen 329 329 329 0

Standard 329 329 329 0

Telecom 329 329 329 0

Traders 329 329 329 0

Wing 329 329 329 0

Yat Yuen 329 329 329 0

Zinc 329 329 329 0

China 314 314 314 0

Chungking 314 314 314 0

China Light 314 314 314 0

China Steel 314 314 314 0

China Ship 314 314 314 0

China Trade 314 314 314 0

China 314 314 314 0

SPORTS

McEnroe, Navratilova Pace Top Seeds to Third Round in Paris*The Associated Press*

PARIS — John McEnroe, although not at his best Thursday, joined a parade of top players who moved into the third round of French Open tennis championships.

Top seed McEnroe downed fellow American Ben Testerman, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4. Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors, respectively seeded second and third, also advanced, as did the top two women seeds, Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd.

McEnroe was warned for racket abuse and had his service broken twice, but still had an all-court game too strong for Testerman, who last year took him to five sets in a stormy first-round battle.

McEnroe had a torrid time with officials on that occasion and almost lost the match.

On Thursday, he was warned in the middle of the third set and had two or three other skirmishes with the umpire.

But none were serious, and he won comfortably to take his place in the final 32.

Testerman afterward said he was unhappy about the number of calls that went McEnroe's way.

"The guy in the chair did not control the game very well," he said. "You are not supposed to

FRENCH OPEN TENNIS

overrule calls unless they are blatantly wrong, and several today were very close."

Lendl, seeded to meet McEnroe in the men's final, was in devastating form as he thrashed Mario Martinez of Bolivia, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.

Meanwhile, a relaxed and sim-

pling Navratilova brushed aside Marcella Mekker. Ranked No. 1 worldwide, Navratilova moved a step closer to winning the grand slam by crushing her Dutch opponent, 6-1, 6-1, in 47 minutes without playing her best tennis. Navratilova holds the current Wimbledon and U.S. and Australian Open titles.

In her first-round match, the winner showed an occasional wild forehand and netted some approach shots, but the second match point was vintage Navratilova: She got to a smash well behind the baseline and mustered a dazzling passing shot that had the center court crowd applauding wildly.

Third-seeded Hana Mandlikova, expected to meet Navratilova in the semifinals, came through safely with a 6-2, 6-4 victory over American Susan Massacra.

Connors' lobs, drop shots and forehand and backhand winners easily dispatched John Lloyd of Britain, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4. Connors, 31, is seeking the only grand slam title that has eluded him.

Against practically any other opponent, Lloyd would have fared far better. He played well, serving powerfully and passing Connors whenever he had the chance. Connors turned in the best performance of the championships to date.

He had his luck with at least a half-dozen net cords, but made few unforced errors and always had Lloyd on the defensive by going for the lines of the slow, red-clay court.

"I would say that I played quite well," Connors said. "But both John and I thought the court was awful. We got a lot of bad bounces

— it was very soft."

Watching the match on Court 1 was Lloyd's estranged wife, Chris Evert Lloyd, who minutes earlier had reached the third round by blanking Masako Yanaki of Japan, 6-0, 6-0, in 41 minutes.

Two more women's seeds to progress were No. 8 Kathy Horvath, a 6-1, 6-0 winner over Etsuko Inoue of Japan, and West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, who beat Sophie Amach of France, 6-4, 6-0.

MEN'S SINGLES

First Round

Torri Bonello, France, def. Fernando Llano, Spain, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Second Round

Jimmy Arias (5), U.S., def. Glenn Odeppa, Italy, 7-6, 6-2; Cesare Motto, Brazil, def. Tokio Hoshino, Japan, 6-3, 7-5; Peter Tuomi, Finland, 6-3, 6-2; Christian Pöhl, Switzerland, 6-3, 6-1; Jon Gunnarsson, Sweden, 6-4, 6-4; Michael Wiesbaden, West Germany, 6-4, 6-4; Brian Gottfried, U.S., 6-4, 6-3; Mike Loche, U.S.A., 6-4, 6-3; Hans Glidemeyer, Chile, def. Brad Gilbert, U.S., 6-4, 6-3; Michael Stich, West Germany, 6-4, 6-4; Paul McNamee, Australia, def. Henri Leconte, France, 6-4, 6-2; Andres Gomez (7), Ecuador, def. Marcelo Freyre, Argentina, 6-4, 6-2; Peter Hug, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2; John Newcombe, Britain, 6-4, 6-2; Emilio Sanchez, Spain, def. Tommaso Smida (14), Czechoslovakia, 7-6, 6-4.

Anders Jernvall (11), Sweden, def. Stefan Edberg, Sweden, 6-4, 6-3, 7-6, 7-6, 7-6; Michael Stich, West Germany, 6-4, 6-3; Claus Beck, Norway, 6-4, 6-3; Andrei Tanevski (12), Romania, def. Jani Mundal, South Africa, 6-2, 6-1.

Third Round

Marino Novakovic (13), U.S., def. Marcelo Newlander, Argentina, 6-1, 6-1; Chris Evert Lloyd (13), U.S., def. Alexei Yemelyanov, def. Pam Teigen, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-3; Michael Stich, West Germany, 6-4, 6-2; Henk Mandlikova (20), Czechoslovakia, def. Stefan Edberg, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; Camille Bengtsson, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; John Newcombe, Britain, 6-4, 6-2; Kamy Harroch (18), U.S., def. Ernesto Iniesta, Japan, 6-1, 6-4; Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, West Germany, def. Sophie Amach, France, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Stich, West Germany, 6-4, 6-2; Soviet Union, 6-4, 6-3; Michael Corlett, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-4; Peter Krammer, Austria, 6-4, 6-2; Ralf Gehrtz, West Germany, def. Torri Bonello, France, 6-4, 6-2; Andrea Torras, U.S., def. Roselyn Peltier, Italy, 6-4, 6-2; John McEnroe (11), U.S., def. Ben Testerman, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4; Henrik Sanderson (9), Sweden, def. Joakin Nyström, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Stich, West Germany, 6-4, 6-2; Stephan Zivkovic, Yugoslavia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Karol Novak, Czechoslovakia, def. Jose Luis Clerc (8), Argentina, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Mats Wilander, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Stich, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2; Helmut Günzler, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2; Jimmy Brown, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Fourth Round

Kathy Horvath (8), U.S., def. Ernesto Iniesta, Japan, 6-1, 6-4; Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, West Germany, def. Sophie Amach, France, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Stich, West Germany, 6-4, 6-2; Soviet Union, 6-4, 6-3; Michael Corlett, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2; Peter Krammer, Austria, 6-4, 6-2; Ralf Gehrtz, West Germany, def. Torri Bonello, France, 6-4, 6-2; Andrea Torras, U.S., def. Roselyn Peltier, Italy, 6-4, 6-2; John McEnroe (11), U.S., def. Ben Testerman, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4; Henrik Sanderson (9), Sweden, def. Joakin Nyström, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Stich, West Germany, 6-4, 6-2; Stephan Zivkovic, Yugoslavia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Karol Novak, Czechoslovakia, def. Jose Luis Clerc (8), Argentina, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Mats Wilander, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Stich, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2; Helmut Günzler, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2; Jimmy Brown, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Quarterfinals

John McEnroe (11), U.S., def. Ben Testerman, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4; Henrik Sanderson (9), Sweden, def. Joakin Nyström, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Stich, West Germany, 6-4, 6-2; Stephan Zivkovic, Yugoslavia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Karol Novak, Czechoslovakia, def. Jose Luis Clerc (8), Argentina, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Mats Wilander, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Stich, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2; Helmut Günzler, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2; Jimmy Brown, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Semi-finals

John McEnroe (11), U.S., def. Ben Testerman, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4; Henrik Sanderson (9), Sweden, def. Joakin Nyström, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Stich, West Germany, 6-4, 6-2; Stephan Zivkovic, Yugoslavia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Karol Novak, Czechoslovakia, def. Jose Luis Clerc (8), Argentina, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Mats Wilander, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Stich, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2; Helmut Günzler, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2; Jimmy Brown, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Final

John McEnroe (11), U.S., def. Ben Testerman, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4; Henrik Sanderson (9), Sweden, def. Joakin Nyström, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Stich, West Germany, 6-4, 6-2; Stephan Zivkovic, Yugoslavia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Karol Novak, Czechoslovakia, def. Jose Luis Clerc (8), Argentina, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Mats Wilander, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Stich, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2; Helmut Günzler, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2; Jimmy Brown, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Bird, 'Magic': That Championship Rivalry**By Roy S. Johnson***New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — "Here, look at this," Pat Riley, the Los Angeles Lakers coach, said recently in his spacious office at the Forum in Inglewood, California. He held a large black-and-white photograph "just it something."

Tattered along one edge, the photo showed two basketball players. One has the ball and is sprinting upward, toward the camera. His left hand is on the ball, which is in midair, but he is glancing over his left shoulder at the other. The other's eyes are focused on the ball and his arms are pumping furiously. There are eight additional players on the floor, sprinting, jockeying for position, but for this frozen moment these two men — Larry Bird and Earvin (Magic) Johnson — are all alone.

Riley didn't know when the picture was taken. "That's part of what's great about it," he said. "It could have been any game, any time, and anything could have happened. Two of the greatest, isn't it? something?"

It was also apropos, for not since the days when Bill Russell and Wilt Chamberlain dominated the game have two players been so closely identified with each other as are Bird, the dazzling forward of the Boston Celtics and Johnson, the Lakers' equally brilliant point guard.

"They're simply two of the all-time greats," said K.C. Jones, the Celtic coach. "They're so alike, but they're so different. Earvin's black, so those who want to can identify with him, and Bird's white for those who want to identify with him. Earvin's a great passer, rebounder and scorer. Larry's all that — and he can shoot better than any big man I've ever seen."

"They've got such great imagination," he added. "People sit there and marvel."

Sunday in Boston, in Game 1 of the National Basketball Association championship series, Bird led a 24-9 third-period spurt with 8 points to bring the Celtics to within 92-88. But Boston never caught up, losing the opener of the four-of-seven series, 115-109. Bird finished with 24 points and Johnson had 18.

Their backgrounds are different — Johnson, raised in Lansing, Michigan, was a legend before he



Larry Bird, left, and Earvin Johnson got down to business in their first meeting, the '79 NCAA final.

left high school; Bird learned the game at French Lick, Indiana ("it's as small as it sounds") — but even then their games were similar.

Both were, and are, passing wizards, but each also has the skill to finish the play himself. Bird is the better shooter. At 6-foot-9 (2.05 meters) he may be the best-shooting big man ever. Johnson's strength is in executing the fast break. "No one pushes the ball up the floor like he does," said Lakers teammate Jamaal Wilkes. "Just be where you're supposed to be. He'll get the ball to you."

Their relationship began on March 26, 1979, when they met in Salt Lake City for the national collegiate title. Johnson's team, Michigan State, dominated Bird's, Indiana State, 75-64.

On that night, Johnson, at 6-8 (an inch shorter than his current height) was the most talked about player in the game. Bird was caged. With a 3-year, 30-point scoring average, he was limited to 19. As the game ended, Johnson displayed his energy and enthusiasm by hugging his teammates and dispensing a round of then seldom-used high-fives, all with a smile that has become famous. Bird cried.

As pro they've played against each other only 10 times because the Lakers and Celtics meet only twice a year. Their teams have split the games. The first time they met, Los Angeles won easily, but there was a moment in the late going when Johnson drove the lane and was rudely met by Bird. They col-

lided, and simply stared at each other for several seconds.

Asked later for comment, Bird was terse. "I don't go on to dinner with him," he said. "I just know him on the basketball floor, and that's it. If he thinks he's going to drive the lane and I'm going to lay down, he's crazy. I've got a job to do. If he's going to come down the lane like that, he'd better hold on."

Nothing has changed in the years since. They acknowledge each other's greatness on the court, but little else. "I still don't know him very well," said Johnson, whose on-court effervescence contrasts sharply with Bird's intense, workmanlike playing style.

That their teams have faced each other so few times has not kept their careers from being intertwined. Ask any expert to name the game's best center and he'll name Bird and Johnson.

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"I thought for sure they'd win after that," said Abdul-Jabbar. They didn't. The Celtics did, 106, 105, in overtime.

"I was just 3 years old," Johnson said. "So I couldn't really follow it like if I was a fan. But I did read about it and people tell me it was something."

"I really didn't follow the game too much back then," said Bird.

"But just being around Red and K.C. and playing at the Garden in front of these fans and under all those banners lets me know how it was."

In the 1960s, the Lakers and Celtics developed the sport's first truly national rivalry. They met in the finals seven times between 1959 and 1969; the Celtics won all seven.

"Every year we got there against them, people felt we had a chance

to win," said Jan Volk, the Celtic vice president. "We're getting closer to that again."

"It's been a long time since we've had a rivalry like that," said Bird. "It's been a long time since we've had a rivalry like that."

Johnson, 28, is the Lakers' captain this year. Bird, 31, is the Celtics' captain.

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WINNER — Alan Kennedy beat Franco Tancredi to give Liverpool a penalty-shootout victory over Roma and the European Champions' Cup Wednesday night in Rome. After regulation play and overtime ended 1-1, Steve Nicol began the shootout with a miss and Agostino di Bartolo

missed, putting the ball in the net.

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